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12 August 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2674

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ANGOLA

OFFICIAL CONDEMNS ISRAEL, U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

AB270958 Luanda ANGOP in French 2030 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 26 Jul (ANGOP)--Domingos da Cruz, chairman of the Angolan League for Solidarity and Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries, has stated that the Angolan people violently denounces the crimes of the Zionist Israelis against Lebanon. In an interview with TASS correspondent Nikolai Semenov, he said that these crimes would not have been committed without the blessing and encouragement of the United States. The bloody developments in Lebanon are the result of the Reagan administration's policy aimed at making the Middle East a military and political bridgehead while Washington and Tel Aviv are pursuing the clear objective of dismantling the PLO, establishing a docile regime in Lebanon and dealing a hard blow at the Palestine Arab liberation forces which are the vanguard of the Palestinian people. By continuing with his crimes, the aggressor is throwing a challenge to world opinion which has been roused to indignation by the high-handedness of the Zionist Israelis and their American masters.

The Angolan people, continued this Angolan leader, unreservedly support Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's call for the immediate cessation of bloodshed in Lebanon. The aggressor must know that it is impossible to exterminate the Palestinian people. The PLO has been recognized by the community of nations and any attempt to suppress the determination of the Palestinian people to achieve freedom and independence is bound to fail. The Palestinian people are fully entitled to have their own state and the Angolan people fully support them in this regard.

The Angolan people, da Cruz again stressed, support the just cause of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples who are struggling against Zionist and imperialist dictation. The authorities of Tel Aviv and Washington must answer for their crimes. Peace and tranquility must triumph in the Middle East.

CSO: 4719/1205

ANGOLA

FRENCH ROLE IN ANGOLAN-CUBAN ISSUE DISCUSSED

AB272010 Paris AFP in French 0855 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Jul (AFP)--Today, France plays a very important role within and outside the group of "five" (Great Britain, FRG, Canada, the United States and France), French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot said at the end of his 3-day official visit to Angola.

"Concerning South Africa, apartheid and the situation in the whole of southern Africa, France has adopted a clear-cut position and is in the position of being the advocate of the frontline states" (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), he explained.

"France's efforts have contributed to the apparent evolution of the situation in Namibia," the minister added. "In addition to that, it can play an important role outside the group of "five," whose duty is to see to the implementation of UN Resolution No 435 on Namibia."

He continued: "There are other questions which should not be linked with this issue--I am specifically referring to the Cuban presence in Angola. Having been able to win a certain measure of confidence, France has a role to play in the Cuban issue, and is ready--when it is called upon to do so--to undertake the establishment of guarantee formulas which would be very useful for a diplomatic evolution of the situation."

Concerning the signing of the general cooperation agreement between France and Angola on Monday, Mr Cot stated: "Today it is difficult to determine the major principles of cooperation with Angola, because it is at war. Meanwhile, we are thinking of responding to the priorities that the Angolans will present to us in the areas in which we can be useful...telecommunications, technological training, research...these are emergency sectors," he specified.

"In the political field, the path followed by Angola after the solution of the Namibian issue and the inflexions of its regime are important determining factors of the nature of our cooperation," the minister continued. "Our style of cooperation changes radically according to the political

options of our partners, and at the moment nobody knows Angola's future options. Angola cannot make a choice now because it is at war."

"The Franco-Angolan Commission will meet at the end of the year, Mr Cot explained, and France will intensify its efforts. Beginning from next year, France will be able to double its effort in the field of technical assistance and the assistance that the Central Economic Cooperation Fund will give to Angola," he concluded.

CSO: 4719/1205

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--Lubango, 26 Jul (ANGOP)--A political ceremony followed by a fraternal dinner yesterday in Lubango (capital of the Huila Province) marked the celebration of the 29th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks in Cuba. The ceremony was presided over by the commander of the special brigade stationed in that region. At the opening ceremony of the celebration, the commander of that Cuban brigade paid a great tribute to the late President Agostinho Neto and reaffirmed the determination of the Cuban people to fight alongside the Angolan people in their national reconstruction efforts and against South Africa's constant military aggression. For his part, Domingos Jose, the assistant coordinator of the party's Provincial Committee, who represented the Huila Provincial Commissioner at the celebration, strongly condemned the constant threats from North American imperialism against the Cuban territory. In this regard, he appreciated the assistance by the Cuban internationalist fighters against the Pretoria army. To mark the end of the celebration, certificates were distributed to elements of the Cuban community in recognition of their mission in that province. [Text] [AB271002 Luanda ANGOP in French 2040 GMT 26 Jul 82]

ADB AID CONSIDERED--Luanda, 22 Jul (ANGOP)--An African Development Bank [ADB] delegation led by Nsete Min Nsete, a Cameroonian, which has been on an official visit to Angola since last Saturday, has had several contacts with Angolan authorities in connection with financing and assistance in the construction of a road linking Kela to Marimba in Malange Province, sources close to the Office of the Angolan Secretary of State for Cooperation indicated on Thursday. According to the same sources, after feasibility studies, the project could be financed by this banking institution, which is based in Ivory Coast and of which Angola is a member since 1980. The ADB is also likely to finance several development projects in the economic field in Angola, it is indicated. [Excerpt] [AB231004 Luanda ANGOP in French 2140 GMT 22 Jul 82]

DETACHMENT FINISHES MISSION--Malanje--Col Ludy Kissassunda, provincial commissar of Malanje, appealed on Monday in the municipality of Kirima for organization and vigilance against the work of tiny armed groups. Speaking at a rally at the end of his visit to that municipality where a clean up operation is currently being waged against the bandits, Ludy Kissassunda stressed the need for the masses to assist the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers by exposing enemies who had infiltrated among the people. In other news, part of the third Cuban contingent of the Che Guevara detachment, which since February 1981 has been working in Malanje in the field of education, said farewell to the people of that city at a political-cultural ceremony held on Tuesday. Emilio Areas, the leader of the Che Guevara detachment, in an interview with ANGOL [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], emphasized the cooperation between the Cuban teachers and Angolan youth, and the support given by party and government provincial authorities to carry out the given tasks. During the political-cultural ceremony which Col Ludy Kissassunda, provincial commissar of Malanje, and other provincial party and government authorities attended, certificates were presented to 17 youths from the detachment and 5 other Cuban educational assistants in testimony to their mission in Angola. In addition, the emulation banner was turned over to the Frank Pais contingent of Cuban educational aids who did not belong to the Che Guevara brigade for their work in the socialist emulation campaign in Angola in the field of education. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 82 p 4] 9479

CSO: 4742/344

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

EMBASSY OPENINGS DELAYED--Praia, 24 Jul (AFP)--Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, the two West African former Portuguese colonies who fell out after a coup in Bissau nearly 2 years ago, will not be opening embassies in each other's capitals just yet despite the end of their quarrel, Cape Verdian Justice Minister David Hoffer de Almada said here yesterday. He was speaking to reporters on his return from Bissau where he led the Cape Verdian delegation at the first ministerial meeting between the two states since they decided to end their quarrel last month at a conference in Maputo. He said embassies could not be opened yet because of the economic problems of each state and their lack of trained personnel. [Text] [AB240940 Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT 24 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1620

GHANA

RAWLINGS ADDRESS SEEN GIVING PEOPLE COURAGE, CONFIDENCE

AB301525 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] chairman's national broadcast comes at a most appropriate time to set many (?claims) at rest. For the masses of workers, progressives and patriots, there has been much restlessness and these conflicts at first seem like a tendency to compromise the way of the revolution. At the peak of these conflicts, many have been asking, Is this the Jerry we knew during June 4? Today, Jerry's speech gives courage and confidence to the popular masses that the revolution will not be compromised away and that the PNDC does not intend to collaborate with the exploiters and oppressors of the people. There is no U-turn in the revolution.

In the main, the broadcast shows the determination of the government to carry through with the revolution despite problems, problems that are (?natural) to all revolutions. It shows that the government is not going to bow down to counterrevolutionary pressure and slander to betray the trust of the people. The speech, which Jerry himself said was not a full assessment of the 6 months of the PNDC, did not claim any marvellous achievements, neither did it hide from failures and errors. This must be the attitude and character of a patriotic government; as the great African revolutionary Amilcar Cabral warned a few years ago: claim no easy victories, tell no lies. A revolution is not an easy process, a primrose path with no problems, setbacks, errors and disappointments. But a revolution can also only succeed by determination, will, a clear direction of purpose and firm commitments and devotion to the liberation of the people, even unto death. Here, we must remind the people of one important fact of life which the chairman stated. It is this: The struggles in society are at bottom, class struggles. A struggle between the exploited and the exploiter. This is the bottom line in all revolutions. It is the fundamental basis of all social upheavals, and as Jerry said, tension and conflicts we have, and shall continue to have so long as the social conditions which gave rise to them are still with us.

It is also a natural law of all revolutions that the exploiting classes will never give up power voluntarily. And if they are overthrown, they will never accept defeat and will forever and ever conspire, plot and organize to take power back. In this democratic revolution, the first known example of the exploiters' attempt to seize power is the conspiracy of a small number of reactionary lawyers to use the professional bodies association as a vehicle to return the masses to slavery. If this attempt has been defeated by the masses, we cannot deceive ourselves into thinking that the overthrown exploiting classes have been defeated forever. No. They will make another and many more attempts by different means and various forms. The exploiting classes will forever attempt to seize power again. This is a lesson the masses, patriots, progressive and democratic citizens cannot and must never forget. To forget this (?paramount) reality is to commit suicide.

For the revolutionary power of the people to consolidate and advance itself, the revolutionary forces, led by the PNDC and Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, must understand these facts. In a revolution, if you do not crush your enemy, your enemy will crush you, and crush you viciously, mercilessly and callously. Reactionaries understand only one language: the organized force, power and action at [as heard] the masses. There must be no U-turn, absolutely no U-turn in the national democratic revolution. The people must win. Revolution or death.

CSO: 4700/1632

GHANA

DEFEAT OF REACTIONARY PROFESSIONALS ADVOCATED

AB011411 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ghanaians have come out in their numbers to totally condemn the call by the association of recognized professional bodies on the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to hand over political power to a so-called elected government and their slanders against the 31 December revolution. There have been mass demonstrations and resolutions by workers and people's defense committees and progressive organizations in several parts of the country.

This massive opposition to the stand taken by the professional bodies' association is an indication of the mood of the popular masses and their determination not to surrender control of their destiny to a bankrupt elite which has failed the nation miserably in the past. The popular masses are also demonstrating their developing political awareness of who constitutes their allies as well as enemies in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of this country. The elements and groups opposed to the advancement of our people's struggle for a genuine national independence and democracy have intensified their subversive activities in recent times now that they realize that the 31 December is not turning out to be just another coup d'etat. These counterrevolutionaries and reactionaries, that is the people who oppose genuine progress in the society, have adopted all kinds of strategy to prevent the forward march of the 31 December revolution and to seize political power again in order to dominate and exploit our people.

They are creating panic in sections of the population spreading vicious rumors about the PNDC and people associated with the present government and casting slanders on the revolutionary process. But in this critical phase in our national history, the masses of our people have shown clearly that they are in no mood to compromise their hard-won gains over the years and their struggle for progressive change. And the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, in his latest broadcast to the nation, has given the firm assurance that the leadership of the 31 December revolution is determined to advance the revolutionary process and is fully committed to the radical transformation of this country and nothing less.

For all honest, patriotic, progressive, revolutionary citizens, the only direction we can march is forward. This determination to advance the 31 December revolution must be strengthened from day to day. The forces of reaction and counterrevolution, wherever they are lurking, must be routed and defeated. For we know how unscrupulous and blood-thirsty these elements are. Even in peaceful times they commit monstrous crimes against our people by depriving our hospitals of drugs, our people of their food, our schools of textbooks, our roads of public transport and our nation as a whole of real development. We can guess how vicious they will get when progressive forces allow them to stage a comeback into the political leadership and this is no speculation. The history of El Salvador, Chile, Indonesia and many other countries, including Ghana after the June 4 period, is there for us to learn from. The masses are on the move forward. No diversion. No U-turn. Now is the time to drive all reactionaries from state offices, from all public platforms and off the streets. Not an inch of ground must be conceded to them. The people must win. Revolution or death.

CSO: 4700/1632

GHANA

ENVOY TO LIBYA DENIES ACCOUNTS CONFISCATED

AB310919 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Ghana's ambassador designate to Libya, Col Jeff Asmah, has met the Ghanaian community in that country. Also at the meeting was Mr Kwamena Ahwi, a member of Ghana's delegation to the OAU ministerial council's session. They briefed the Ghanaians on events in Ghana.

The Ghanaians expressed concern about the freezing of accounts in excess of 50,000 cedis and alleged confiscation of goods brought in by Ghanaians returning home from abroad. Colonel Asmah and Mr Ahwi denied that accounts exceeding 50,000 cedis had been confiscated by the government. The account had merely been frozen to allow an investigation to be conducted into how the monies were acquired. It is also to ensure that their owners fulfil their tax obligations. They advised Ghanaians who are facing difficulties because of the freezing of their assets to write to the defreezing committee, Parliament House in Accra, through the attorney general's department.

On the importation of cars into the country, Colonel Asmah and Mr Ahwi assured the Ghanaians that what the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] is doing is only trying to enforce all laws and regulations. The Ghanaians were advised to familiarize themselves with the current law on vehicle standardization. They should also be prepared to pay duty on personal effects to bring home in excess of what is allowed for domestic use.

CSO: 4700/1632

GHANA

PROFESSIONALS WANT RETURN TO OLD ORDER

AB232031 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Association of Recognized Professional Bodies has issued a statement on what they call "the state of the nation" which under the pretext of expressing their concern at the murder of the three high court judges and a retired military officer last month, viciously attacks the attempts being made by patriotic citizens to effect revolutionary changes in the country.

For the Professional Bodies' Association, the law of the jungle has taken over a once decent and law-abiding people of Ghana since 31 December last year and they paint ongoing events in the country in the most gloomy way possible. Though we have no illusions about the problems and difficulties that confront the 31 December revolution, patriotic and honest Ghanaians cannot submit to clearly negative criticism meant to mislead the people of this country. We shall not pander to counterrevolutionary criticism that completely overlooks our past bitter experiences so fresh in our minds. We shall not countenance such vicious attacks directed at the social process of a people struggling to free themselves from a bankrupt and exploitative social order on which the minority in society thrive.

The Professional Bodies' Association is only more boldly coming out to push the narrow and selfish interests of the privileged minority in society using catch phrases and appeals to law and order, democracy and human rights to deceive the common people of this country who constitute the overwhelming majority. We shall not sit down and allow this dangerous deception of our people.

We have not forgotten the political struggles (?nor) the antiunigov [union government] campaign when the professionals hijacked the struggles of our people against a bankrupt socioeconomic system and turned it into a more limited rejection of the military dictatorship of the Acheampong and Akuffo regimes.

What Ghanaians want now is revolution; fundamental changes in the social, economic, political and cultural life of the country, and nothing less.

For us, it is meaningless to ask for a so-called government of national unity when the basic issue facing Ghanaians is the creation of a new and just social order, the building of a truly independent and democratic country.

It is therefore unimportant whether our leaders put on military uniforms or cassocks or suits. What the Professional Bodies' Association are really calling for is a return to the old bankrupt order in which their more dishonest members can jump into Parliament, cabinet posts, leadership of political parties, top positions in corporations and so on, to live off the sweat of the people. To this we say no.

CSO: 4700/1620

GHANA

EXPLANATION OF AGRIPETCO PACT DEMANDED

AB211540 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Agripetco is one of the foreign companies whose operations in Ghana is still being questioned by patriotic citizens who want to end our economic slavery and backwardness. Agripetco is aware of this. Agripetco knows very well that in the present revolutionary situation, it is the target of scrutiny and questioning. So, like all such companies, it must find ways and means of surviving, for profits it must make by all means. To survive therefore, like all profit-motivated companies, it must do several things. One of them is distortion, lying and confusion.

Yesterday, a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC] radio and television news reported that Agripetco is to sink more wells in its Saltpond concession area. The news item suggested that Agripetco Limited was doing this under a so-called new agreement. This last issue is some news to us. A new agreement with Agripetco--this is startling information that urges us to ask a few questions:

1. When was the old agreement of 1 January 1978 abrogated or amended?
2. Who represented Ghana--the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], its secretary for lands and mineral resources or that of fuel and power? Let the people know.
3. What is new or different in the new agreement if Agripetco's statement is true?
4. To Agripetco we ask: If there are to be new wells, has the company submitted a work program to the government? A work program is simply the work schedule of an oil company about where it is to sink new wells. After the schedule, the company must submit a weekly report on production and so on.

We do not question these things because as some Ghanaian agents of exploitation claim, GBC is against multinationals. We do not hate multinationals--we hate their brazen and mindless exploitation of our people, and in some cases, their arrogant interference in our political life. We question Agripetco's credibility because the 1978 agreement is a living example of how a sovereign country can sell its resources for nothing.

Under the 1978 license agreement, according to a World Bank report in 1980, the Ghana Government receives 12 1/2 percent royalty from the oil Agripetco exploits. Twelve and a half percent only. This the government can choose to take in the form of oil or dollars. The agreement also requests the company to provide a maximum of 50 percent of the oil to the government, who in turn would pay Agripetco for this in foreign exchange at the world market rate. The quotation from the World Bank is a partial summary of the sell-out agreement--such an agreement when every year the fuel bill takes up practically the greater portion of our national income.

The implications of the 1978 agreement with Agripetco are more than we can deal with in this commentary. We will find another time to reexamine it for the lackeys of foreign exploitation to see, and for honest citizens to understand why we cannot take Agripetco's noises as credible.

The PNDC must clarify the situation for the people. Has the Agripetco agreement been changed? What do we gain now? If not, then Agripetco must not add lies to its sins.

CSO: 4700/1632

BRIEFS

NOMINEES TO INVESTIGATING BOARD--The government has accepted the nomination of four persons to constitute the Special Investigations Board which is to supervise the investigations into the abduction and murder of the three high court judges and the retired army officer. They are Mr Justice Samuel Azu Crabbe, a retired chief justice, who is the chairman of the board; Mr C.E. (Quist), a representative of the Bar Association; Mr T.O. Lindsay, a nominee of the Provisional National Defense Council; and Mr J.O. Amuih, chief state attorney and representative of the Attorney General's Office. Representatives of the Christian Council and the Catholic Secretariat are yet to be nominated and presented to the government. The board is expected to start work immediately and receive evidence and memoranda from the general public. An official statement issued in Accra this evening and [words indistinct] establishment of the board, the government has promulgated a law to give legal backing to the work of the board. In the meantime, the special technical investigations team led by the secretary for the interior is continuing with investigations into the matter. [Text] [AB281910 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jul 82]

GASOLINE LAW REVIEW BODY--The government has set up a nine-member committee to review the draft petroleum law of 1982. The National Provisional Defense Council [PNDC] secretary for fuel and power, Mr Appiah Korang, is chairman of the committee, with Mr N.B. Asafo-Adjei of the Petroleum Department of the ministry as secretary. The committee is expected to hold its first meeting at the Ministry of Fuel and Power on Friday morning. [Excerpts] [AB271910 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jul 82]

ALUMINUM COMPANY CRITICIZED--VALCO [Volta Aluminum Company] now says it will no longer shut down any of its smelting capacity at Tema. A statement issued in Accra by the secretary for land and natural resources, Mr Kwesi Renner, welcoming the move, however, expressed the government's objection to what it called: the whimsical manner in which VALCO made such a decision and the insulting utterances of the VALCO team during negotiations with the government to forestall a shutdown. The government is, therefore, demanding from VALCO a formal confirmation of this decision and more importantly, an undertaking from VALCO that it would not reduce any of its capacity for at least 1 year. But if it subsequently decides on any such reduction, it must give the government at least 3 months notice to enable it to deal with the problems that could arise. The statement said VALCO's conduct has resulted in the government incurring certain expenses as a result of the preparations that have to be made at short notice to ensure that alumina was available early enough to prevent a shutdown. The government is, therefore, demanding appropriate reimbursement from VALCO. [Text] [AB291950 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jul 82]

RETURN TO MEDICAL PRACTICE--The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has explained the rationale behind the replacement of Dr Issaka Tinorgah as secretary for the upper region. An official statement issued in Accra yesterday said Dr Tinorgah voluntarily asked to be replaced so that he could make further contributions to the revolution as a medical practitioner. Before his appointment Dr Tinorgah was a doctor at the Tamale Government Hospital. [Text] [AB300656 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Jul 82]

CSO: 4700/1632

GUINEA-BISSAU

JOINT COMPANY WITH CAPE VERDE DISBANDED

AB251027 Paris AFP in French 0800 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Bissau, 24 Jul (AFP)--Ministerial delegations of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, which met in Bissau for the first time since the reconciliation summit between the two countries last June, have agreed to liquidate the Guinea-Cape Verdian shipping company Naguicave.

An official communique states that accordingly, each country will pay in easily convertible currency the value of that part of the company's assets that it wants to acquire after each side had deducted its share of the profits from the liquidation.

The communique also says that the two delegations, led by David Hopffer Almada, Cape Verde's minister of justice, and Victor Freire Monteiro, Guinea-Bissau's minister of economy and finance, have decided to restore telecommunications links between the two countries and to sign an agreement on interbank payments. They also decided to set up a technical committee charged with solving the problems discussed during the meeting, which will meet during the first 2 weeks of September. The communique added that the two parties decided to engage experts to reevaluate the assets of the Naguicave Company.

The Naguicave Company was created in 1977 by Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. Each state owned 48 percent of the company's assets, the remainder being the property of Cape Verdian nationals. The company owned two ships. It was dissolved in 1981, after the coup d'etat in Bissau on 14 November 1981, which brought about a dispute between the two countries. The countries were previously ruled by the same party, the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, which led both countries to independence.

The two parties agreed on a financial settlement to reimburse Guinea-Bissau for a ship-load of wheat which this country sent to a Cape Verdian company to be milled into flour. This could not be returned to Guinea-Bissau because of the coup d'etat and the ensuing dispute.

After signing the joint communique, the heads of the Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verdian delegations reaffirmed their governments' political will to do everything to find a lasting solution to the problems existing between the two countries.

CSO: 4719/1205

LIBERIA

IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ALIENS

AB282150 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Heads of ministries and government agencies who continue to conceal the identity of aliens in their employ are embarrassing the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in effecting the aliens' screening scheme. Deputy immigration commissioner for administration, David Bassel, made the charge today in an interview with the Liberian News Agency [LINA] and emphasized that certain ministers and directors had failed to submit the names of suspected aliens to his bureau for scrutiny. He also charged that some government officials have failed to dismiss aliens found guilty of falsifying Liberian citizenship in order to get employment in the country. Mr Bassel said such behavior does not conform to the aims and objectives of the revolution and the government's Liberianization policy.

He said if the heads of these ministries and agencies do not cooperate with the bureau, his office will devise a strategy that would uncover the identities of such aliens [words indistinct].

Commissioner Bassel hinted the ministries of agriculture, finance and public works as being among those government agencies that had not yet cooperated with the screening scheme. He, however, praised the ministries of commerce, justice, posts and telecommunications and health and social welfare for their cooperation with his bureau during the scheme.

He later explained that the exercise was not intended to release the aliens from their jobs, but rather to legalize their status in the country and at the same time, make Liberianization workable.

According to the LINA, since the screening scheme started in the middle of last year, Mr Bassel has said about 50 aliens employed at government ministries and agencies have been investigated and found guilty of taking Liberian citizenship, but regretted the lack of money to speed up their deportation. He later warned citizens who are in the habit of aiding aliens to falsify Liberian citizenship to desist from such practice or face punishment whenever caught.

CSO: 4700/1624

MOZAMBIQUE

RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION EXACERBATES UNEMPLOYMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jun 82 p 10.

[Article by Bernardo Mavanga]

[Text] More than 200 people show up daily requesting employment at the placement services of the state labor office in Maputo; they are the fruit of the migratory movement from the countryside to the city and the capital is currently the chosen location. Statistics indicate that, as of March 1982, approximately 60,000 requests for employment were pending in these services.

The placement services' ability to respond to the increasing requests for employment is very limited. The basic reason is that the qualifications of the applicants are not compatible with the technical requirements of many job offers.

Many people who wait long months and even years for placement in the city have qualifications or at least practical experience working in mines or on farms. Finding work for them in the city becomes difficult but would be easy in the countryside.

These people swell the unemployment lines in the city although they are needed for the various tasks in the country.

This crowd of unemployed people swarms around the city streets aimlessly night and day, thus helping to exacerbate certain irregularities.

An authorized source from the placement services told our staff that this organization handles 300 people a day. Some wish to register and others want to find out about their job applications.

From what we could verify, many applicants wait outside as a rule and gain access to the services only the next day because of their place in line.

In conjunction with the influx noted by the employment services, an average of 100 people, mainly from the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane, go through the residential areas of the city and surrounding areas daily, knocking on doors asking for domestic work.

In the suburban areas, these people usually show up asking to clean up yards for 20 meticals or carry water for a meal. In areas farther from the city where it is possible to do limited farm work, frequently people offer to stay in exchange for this or that which means there is no work for many living in the capital.

The facts indicate that the problem of the placement services' inability to fill employment requests will continue for a while if the influx of people into the city from rural areas continues.

Some Causes

In southern Mozambique particularly, work in the fields is deprecated and lacks social status and this must be taken into account. Another, no less important factor is the crisis in agricultural production because of the lack of farm workers and the resulting breakdown in marketing agricultural goods.

These factors, linked to the shortage of consumer goods, gave rise to the growing recourse to employment in the city.

A fundamental factor in this migration is, however, the reduction in the migratory movement to the mines of South Africa. Those who at times left the fields for the mines now are going to the city where they swell the marginal population, causing unemployment.

9479

CSO: 4742/344

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

RIO-MAPUTO FLIGHTS--Varig, the Brazilian airline company, will make its first flight between Rio de Janeiro and Maputo, via Luanda, on 4 July 1982, according to company sources cited by ANOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY]. The source from the Brazilian company said in Porto Alegre that its plane will leave Rio de Janeiro regularly on Sunday and arrive in Maputo on Monday. When the management of LAM [Mozambique Airlines] was contacted, a reliable source confirmed the report about Varig's first flight to Mozambique. However, the same source said that the two airline companies have not conclusively settled all details about the connection between Rio de Janeiro and Maputo, mentioning, for example, that a decision on the number of flights has not been made. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jun 82 p 10] 9479

USSR GRANT--Yesterday the Soviet Union made a substantial donation to our country of 20,000 tons of cereals and many farm implements. Valentin Vdovin, the Soviet ambassador to Maputo, gave Col Sergio Vieira, the RPM's [People's Republic of Mozambique] minister of agriculture, the formal document confirming the donation and said this was in support of the struggle against armed bandits ordered by President Samora Machel during the rally he led on Tuesday, and to assist the regions in the country hit by the drought. The donation consists of 12,000 tons of wheat, 5,000 tons of rice, 3,000 tons of corn seed chemically treated against insects and rodents, 50,000 hoes, 32,500 files and 20,000 hatchets. In turn, the Mozambican minister stated that times were difficult for Mozambique and the Soviet Union especially and for all socialist countries generally because of growing international tension; he stressed that this donation was an expression of the solidarity between socialist countries. "We have always been, are now and will be allies in the struggle for peace," emphasized Sergio Vieira. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Jun 82 p 1] 9479

CSO: 4742/344

MUDGE REBUFFS OWAMBO COMMITTEE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

CHAIRMAN of the Ministers Council Mr Dirk Mudge has countered the implementation of a special committee in northern Namibia to investigate allegations of misconduct against the Security Forces.

Addressing a Police parade in Oshakati recently, Mr Mudge said only the Central Government was responsible for the SWA Police and not the Owambo Administration.

His address is seen as a rebuffal of attempts by the Owambo Executive Chairman Peter Kalangula to launch a joint standing committee to investigate allegations against Security Forces in the north of the Territory.

The Ministers Council will see that the name of the Security Forces in northern Namibia is protected, promised Mr Mudge.

The SWA Police and Defence Force fell under the authority of the Central Government in Windhoek and no other Administration has any say over their forces, Mr Mudge said.

"I want to state very emphatically that you fall under no other authority," said Mr Mudge.

Because the Police in the north were fighting for the protection of the whole of SWA, the Central Government would see to their

wellbeing, added Mr Mudge.

"That is why we will not only see to your welfare, and that your bodies are well cared for, we will also see that your name is protected."

Referring to the many accusations levelled at Security Forces in the north, Mr Mudge said he thought most of those accusations are unfair.

"A war is not a game, it is a very serious matter which demands hard men," said the Ministers Council Chairman.

He continued: "What makes one unhappy is that often Swapo's unjust deeds are not spoken of. They are not judged, but you who are fighting for the safety of this country, are accused."

The Ministers Council in Windhoek would not allow the name of the Security Forces to be smeared, ac-

cording to Mr Mudge.

"We are very proud of what you do, and we are concerned for your safety."

Any problems arising amongst the men in the forces should be raised directly with their officers and if still unresolved, these should be taken up with higher command in Windhoek, said Mr Mudge.

"And if the higher command still has problems, they are welcome to come to the Ministers Council."

Channels exist through which people can lodge complaints against the Police, and these should be used by the public, Mr Mudge said.

Mr Mudge then went on to argue against the institution of a special committee in Owambo which could hear such complaints.

"I don't think we need in Oshakati a special court before which you are going

to be charged. The local Owambo Representative Authority and its Executive Committee is in the first place not your boss. They don't pay your salaries, appoint you, nor can they discharge you."

"I can see no necessity for them to create a court or committee for complaints. The Ministers Council has a Constitutional and Security Committee and there we are prepared to listen to complaints against our people," he continued.

Mr Mudge went on to say there discussions were held daily about Swapo's "gruesome acts" and added: "We will not allow Swapo to take our country by force."

At the same time Mr Mudge said the Police should not give the public a chance to level accusations at them, by subjecting themselves to the strictest discipline.

CSO: 4700/1618

SWANU CALLS FOR LABOUR FEDERATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Text]

SWANU has called for the formation of a national labour organisation in the form of an all-Namibia federation of labour.

The call was made in Windhoek yesterday by Swanu's Secretary for Labor and Human Resources Silbans Karumue Tjoutuku-Marenga.

In a statement Mr Tjoutuku-Marenga says: "Swanu is proposing the formation of a national labour organisation, composed of various smaller unions in the different trades and professions, which will have as its primary objective to unite and organize the workers on a national basis to struggle for the humanisation and democratisation of labour relations in our country."

Although Mr Tjoutuku-Marenga denied that Swanu was competing with existing trade unions formed under the banner of

Swapo and Swapo-D, his statement goes on to state: "This national labour organisation which should of necessity replace the existing attempts and hopes and dreams to create bogus or political party labour unions, could be known as the All-Namibia Federation of Labour."

The statement is made under the slogan "Workers of Namibia unite and get organised to improve your working conditions and to defend the dignity of Labour."

Swanu sees the introduction of a system of collective bargaining as the first step to modernise and democratise industrial relations in Namibia.

"Collective bargaining is vitally important to industrial peace and political stability and should be accepted as being in the interests of all concerned to be made an essential part of our national and public policy," Mr Tjoutuku-Marenga adds.

The call is directed at both private and public sectors "as well as all concerned and enlightened organisations and individuals in this country."

Although the efforts by individual employers to humanise working conditions in Namibia could be appreciated, "isolated experiments by a few firms will not significantly improve the quality of working life in the country and the economy as a whole," said Mr Tjoutuku-Marenga.

Major innovations in labour relations are more likely to take hold in Namibia only if they are accomplished through mechanisms of collective bargaining, according to him.

The system of collective bargaining should establish national norms about job content and a framework of rights and obligations which 'labour market parties' will consider when they enter into collective or individual agreements with one another.

CSO: 4700/1618

REPORTAGE ON STATUS OF SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS

Premature Breakthrough Talk

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

IT WAS "absolutely premature" to speak of a breakthrough in the negotiations for a Namibian settlement, Swapo's Theo Ben Gurirab said in New York yesterday.

He was reacting to reports that agreement leading to implementation of elections under UN Resolution 435 was near.

Contrary to reports that full agreement was reached between all parties on the Contact Group's first phase proposals, Mr Gurirab said Swapo was not satisfied with the question of the voting formula as it now stood.

The Swapo leader said despite agreement reached so far that the election for a Constituent Assembly would follow either a direct proportional or single member constituency pattern, on the understanding that the final choice would be left to the AG and the UN Special Representative for Namibia at implementation, "Swapo wants an assurance now" which one it is to be.

He welcomed the abandonment of the mixed voting proposals of which

Swapo had rejected both versions (one man two votes and one vote two values), but said finality should be reached now, at least in principle.

"We welcome the abandonment of the mixed electoral system but feel it should be resolved while talks continue now," Mr Gurirab said.

He added that Swapo still preferred direct proportional representation of candidates standing for the election to the constituent assembly.

According to him, SA had to come back to the Western Five on the voting system.

Mr Gurirab said negotiations were currently on phase two, but the outstanding electoral issue from phase one remained to be resolved.

Asked about the timing of the arrival of Untag in Namibia for implementation of a settlement, Mr Gurirab said such arrival in the near future could not take place until all the outstanding issues were resolved.

"I am keeping open minded about the situation but remain rather sceptical," said Mr Gurirab.

SWANU Takes Issue

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The South West African National Union — which claims it was Namibia's first liberation movement — yesterday accused the West of taking matters into its own hands and ignoring the wishes of the Namibian people.

It warned that the West would have to bear full responsibility for the resultant "mess in Namibia."

Commenting in Windhoek yesterday on the announcement by the Western Contact Group that all parties concerned had agreed to constitutional principles for SWA independence, Swanu's Foreign Secretary, Mrs Nora Chase, charged: "We know nothing about it. We were never consulted about the principles. What are they?"

"It is obvious that the Western Five have decided that the independence of SWA is their business and that they do not care about the wishes or feelings of the Namibian people," she added.

"I just hope that when we are faced with the mess, the West will have the honesty to say "we did it" and bear full responsibility for it," she said.

Mrs Chase said Swanu was the "true father of the liberation movement in Namibia."

The organisation was formed in September 1959, before the formation of Swapo. Many of Swapo's top figures, including the leader of the guerrilla organisation, Mr Sam Nujoma, served on Swanu's executive during its formative years, she said.

Kicking of Internal Parties

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The announcement that all parties concerned had agreed to constitutional principles for SWA independence met with a mixed reception in Windhoek yesterday — with initial reaction varying from guarded indifference to anger and, in some cases, open hostility.

The Secretary-General of the Namibia Independence Party, Mrs Otilie Abrahams, referred to the agreement as a "flagrant disregard of the Namibian people's right to self-determination."

The NIP was member of the predominantly Black nationalist umbrella organisation, the Namibia National Front.

"I really don't know what these people (the Western five) are up to.

"When they were here the last time, they promised us that all parties here would have to sign a document before any agreement could be reached.

"But now it appears they've changed the rules of the game and they have just gone ahead and

presented the document to the UN without our backing," Mrs Abrahams said.

As far as was known, none of the local SWA parties were consulted about the principles regarding a constitution and constituent assembly for SWA.

"Previously, they (the Western Five) made a pretence of consulting us. But now they don't even bother to do even that any more," she said.

"We're all just being kicked around... and that includes Swapo," she added.

DTA Approach Guarded

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was guarded in its approach yesterday to the announcement that all parties involved in negotiations on the future of SWA had agreed on constitutional principles for the independence of the Territory.

"As far as we are concerned, there is not really anything new in the announcement, other than that Swapo have accepted the principles — which we accepted something like six months ago," a DTA spokesman said in Windhoek.

"But whether the Western powers can actually succeed in getting Swapo to the polls still remains to be seen. In the meantime, we'll continue to watch developments closely," he added.

The DTA was, nevertheless, "reasonably optimistic" about latest developments and believed that some ground had at least been gained in efforts to resolve the SWA dispute.

The Leader of the DTA and Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, was not immediately available for comment.

Kosie's Denial

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: As long as the internal SWA parties were ignored in negotiations on the Territory's independence, the current western initiative remained a "futile exercise," which was biased in Swapo's favour, Aktur said yesterday.

The party was commenting in a statement on the announcement by the five Western Nations involved in efforts to bring SWA nationhood, that all parties concerned had agreed on constitutional principles for independence — a statement that Aktur strongly denied.

"I wish to state clearly that Aktur has not accepted Phase I (of the Western Settlement Plan), as is now being claimed, and we know nothing at all about the details of Phase II," the leader of Aktur, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said.

CSO: 4700/1618

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SHOP RAZED--SWAPO terrorists were believed to have been responsible for a fire on Tuesday that razed a shop near Onayena in Owambo, an Owambo Administration spokesman said yesterday. He said the tracks of about 20 terrorists were found leading away from the gutted building. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jul 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1618

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

SINON RETURNS--SEYCHELLES has been elected the Indian Ocean representative of the International Centre to resist Imperialism, Racism, Zionism and Reaction, announced SPPF Secretary-General Guy Sinon yesterday afternoon on his return from the Centre's first general conference in Tripoli last month. Mr. Sinon's four-week trip also took him to France, Togo and Tanzania accompanied by Mr. John Mascarenhas, a Member of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Executive Committee. The International Centre in Tripoli brought together delegates from all the progressive states and liberation movements of Africa, Latin America and Asia in a broad front to combat imperialism and its allies. Addressing the five-day meeting, Mr. Sinon stressed Seychelles' view that solidarity, unity and economic co-operation were vital if this world-wide struggle was to succeed. The SPPF Deputy Secretary-General, Mr Matthew Servina returned home at the weekend. Mr Servina, who attended the Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party, also held talks in Rome with officials of the FAO in his capacity as Minister for Agriculture. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 12 Jul 82 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/1617

FINANCE MINISTER'S BUDGET SPEECH REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Jul 82 p 1801, 19 Jul 82 pp 1866-67

[12 Jul 82 p 1801]

[Text]

RECENT economic activity in the industrialised countries has been characterised by declining rate of growth in real Gross National Product (GNP). Average growth in these countries has declined significantly and is expected to fall even further, to less than 1 per cent during 1982. This decline in output has been accompanied by rising unemployment. The major contributory factor here has been the restrictive stance of financial policies adopted as an anti-inflationary device since the end of the 1970s, particularly high interest rates and various impediments to the free flow of trade.

A combination of a deepening economic recession and restrictive financial policies in the industrialised countries has had a very adverse impact on the economic growth of all developing countries especially non-oil producing countries. Largely as a result of the world recession, the volume of international trade has tended to decline. This has had an adverse impact on commodity prices which have continued to decline in the last year.

In addition, high and volatile interest and exchange rates of major currencies have seriously increased the burden of servicing the external debt of developing countries at a time when their export earnings were being seriously eroded by the deterioration in commodity prices and the overall terms of trade.

Thus, countries such as Sierra Leone were caught between the blades of a vicious economic scissors. One blade cut deeply into their exports while the other pressed into their foreign exchange reserves and borrowing capacity. Add to this the growing disenchantment with concessionary aid levels and you will realise that the process of adjustment for most African countries will be a very painful one.

It may be appropriate, at this juncture, to make a statement on the extended arrangement agreed with the International Monetary Fund in March, 1981. Shortly after it became operative, the programme ran into problems revolving around difficulties in meeting agreed programme criteria. By the end of the 1980/81 fiscal year, the arrangement became inoperative and gov-

ernment requested a formal cancellation in April, 1982. Discussions, however, continue with the Fund on the basis of formulating a programme of further balance of payments support.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, let me take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks the support and assistance which we have received and continue to receive, not only from the IMF, but from other international agencies and friendly nations.

Performance in the domestic economy during the 1981/82 year was disappointing in many respects. Real growth in the economy has stagnated, if not actually declined, as a consequence of poor performance of the major sectors of the economy.

In the mining sector, there is evidence of further decline in recorded diamond production, especially purchases under the Alluvial Diamond Mining Scheme. During 1980/81, total purchases from alluvial mining amounted to 267.3 thousand carats. On the basis of returns received for the first nine months of the 1981/82 fiscal year, total diamond production is not expected to exceed 340 thousand carats, of which the contribution of alluvial mining is estimated at no more than 170 thousand carats. The value of diamond exports is likewise estimated to fall by over 30 per cent to about Le60m.

The declining output in the diamond industry is, no doubt, partly a consequence of the depletion of easily accessible alluvial deposits over the years. This has had the effect of raising the cost of production at a time of weak world prices, thus eliminating small-scale operators. In addition, a factor of special importance in the case of both diamonds and gold, is the increase in smuggling due to the extreme shortage of foreign exchange experienced in recent months.

In the other areas of the mining sector, output of bauxite is expected to fall to about 560 thousand metric tons from 694 thousand metric tons in 1980/81. The volume and value of bauxite exports are, however, estimated to rise to 629 thousand metric tons worth Le12.4m.,

compared with the 1980/81 level of 562 thousand metric tons valued at Le10.3m. The improvement in value is partly accounted for by the higher unit price obtained from the export of dry bauxite.

Agricultural production

Rutile is expected to show significant improvement on all fronts. Production has increased to over 67 thousand metric tons compared with 46.1 thousand tons in 1980/81. The value of rutile exports is also expected to rise to Le26.5m. from Le15.2m. in the preceding year.

Recorded agricultural production during 1981/82, measured by the latest returns of purchases of major crops by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board (SLPMB), was lower than in 1980/81. Purchases of palm kernels fell to 12,160 tons from almost 14,000 tons a year earlier. Coffee and cocoa purchases also dropped to 8,503 tons and 7,667 tons, respectively, from 9,212 tons and 9,157 tons in 1980/81. Production of rice during the 1981/82 season also amounted to less than the previous year's crop on account of early rains, thereby necessitating increased rice imports.

The decline in output of the major agricultural products is partly the consequence of a depressed world market, especially in the case of coffee and cocoa. The world market situation compelled the SLPMB to reduce producer prices in 1981/82 and this move created a disincentive for farmers. A further factor, contributing to lower purchases of tree crops, was the large scale smuggling of coffee and cocoa.

There is also evidence that growth in the manufacturing sector was stifled because of the foreign exchange shortage. Lack of spare parts led to slow growth or decline in the output of a number of industries during the year, with adverse effects on employment and on government revenue.

Budgetary performance during 1981/82 revealed further deterioration. The 1981/82 budget estimated total revenue and grants at Le302.5m. and total expenditure at Le393.6m. yielding an overall deficit of Le91.1m. Total expenditure was broken down into current expenditure of Le268.6m., including Le33m. for interest on the public debt; and development expenditure of Le125m. However, projections of actual figures indicate a deficit of Le141.6m., resulting from total expenditure of Le362.3m. against total revenue, including grants, of Le220.7m.

All categories of revenue yielded less than was estimated in the 1981/82 Budget, with revenue from import and export duties most disappointing at Le84.6m.. some Le35m. less than estimated.

Turning to expenditure, the figures show that actual expenditures were lower than estimated in the 1981/82 Budget. This can be explained by three factors. Firstly, scarcity of foreign exchange led to a reduction of payment of principal and interest on foreign debt. Secondly, a moratorium was imposed on "Other Charges" for most of the year. Thirdly, a lower rate of project implementation, resulting from various

administrative and technical lags, caused the development outlays to fall below estimates.

The continued large deficit in budgetary operations was reflected in a significant increase in credit to the government by the banking system, from Le367.3m. in June, 1981 to Le475.5m. in April, 1982. This growth in credit was financed by the Bank of Sierra Leone, chiefly through Ways and Means Advances of Le114.2m. bringing the total amount outstanding under this facility to Le385.2m. at the end of the period. During this same period, credit to the private sector from the banking system amounted to only Le9.6m.

As a consequence of the budgetary performance, the balance of payments continued to show a deficit estimated at about Le140m. Accumulated arrears on external obligations increased markedly from Le110m. in June, 1981 to Le199m. in April, 1982. Commercial "pipeline" arrears accounted for Le118m. of this total, as against Le86m. in June, 1981. It must be stated, however, that the fact that Freetown is an unofficial port of entry for imports to a number of countries in our region has imposed considerable strain on our foreign exchange position, without any significant compensatory return in our official foreign exchange earnings.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, the foregoing review brings out most vividly the fact that this country is experiencing an economic and financial crisis of considerable dimensions.

Indeed, we begin the new fiscal year with grimmest prospects for our economic well-being. The combination of declining production, growing fiscal deficits, rising public sectors indebtedness to the banking system, balance of payments deterioration and rapid accumulation of arrears threatens financial collapse, if timely action is not taken. The point should be made again, however, that the phenomenon of declining export prices, rising import prices and the adverse world economic situation generally has aggravated the destabilising impact on our economy as a developing country.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, our economic and financial situation calls for a drastic change in the direction of government policies. As I reflected on our difficulties, I became convinced that we cannot continue along the same path. It is my considered opinion that the risks of continuous economic deterioration are so serious that extraordinary measures are necessary.

Central to our present economic situation is the budget. Mr predecessors have, over the years, advocated, and pursued, policies aimed at greater budgetary discipline, but without much success. Consequently, succeeding years have witnessed the building of a structure of increasing expenditures upon a fragile revenue base.

The resulting fiscal deficits compel massive resort to bank credit which, in turn, leads to an imprudent expansion of the money supply. In an open economy such as ours, this quickly gets translated into demand for imports, thereby imposing further strains on our meagre foreign exchange holdings. The increased liquidity in the economy pushes upward the level of prices, causing inflation with all its concomitant social ills.

[Text]

IT IS BECAUSE of the crucial significance of the budget in the determination of economic performance that I believe that future budgets should not merely replicate those of the past. I also believe that the current situation presents us with a unique opportunity to take a hard and close look at the budgetary process.

I wish to stress that the Budget is not merely a matter of revenue and expenditure provisions. Far more importantly, it is an instrument of economic policy and management which is capable of powerfully influencing economic behaviour. Indeed, the Budget ultimately reflects the policy decisions taken in other spheres of economic activity and may, from that point of view, be considered a crucial instrument of policy.

The present economic situation demands major decisions in a number of important areas of policy. Decisions are required in the areas of debt management, trade policy, the size and structure of the development programme, pricing policies, the future of parastatal bodies, fiscal reform, monetary and credit policies, indeed the whole gamut of economic and financial control.

The level and composition of government expenditure needs to be examined in greater detail, to ascertain whether the annual increases that we have come to accept are justified, and whether the machinery of government could not function adequately at less cost.

Details of such economic and financial policy measures will be given at a later date, but there is no doubt that an effective programme requires concerted action in several areas. I would like to spend the rest of my time this morning in outlining some necessary elements of such a programme. Above all, we must affirm the following policy goals as fundamental:

- (a) the restoration of financial stability and fiscal discipline;
- (b) the eventual resumption of economic growth, and increase in productive investment and growing employment opportunities;
- (c) the continued welfare of our people and particularly the lower income group both in the towns and the rural areas.

The starting point in the achievement of these goals will be the 1982/83 Budget. The following areas of concern are therefore suggested:

First, Government will take firm steps to discourage extra-budgetary expenditures in fiscal year 1982/83. This is why I plead with my colleagues to examine carefully the priorities within their Ministries to see which expenditures they would postpone and which to include in the budget for Fiscal Year 1982/83. A firm political resolve has to be made and demonstrated on this issue, otherwise any financial programme will collapse.

Second, all spending programmes will be carefully scrutinised and pruned. Areas I would

recommend to my colleagues for particular scrutiny are:

- (a) commitment of public funds by contracts and purchase orders;
- (b) expenditure on foreign travel;
- (c) remittances, whether to embassies, the Provinces or to departments and institutions in Freetown;
- (d) purchase of equipment, supplies and fuel;
- (e) purchase, maintenance and storage of vehicles;
- (f) employment practices in Ministries and Departments;

Third, given the present financial position, emphasis in the Development Budget should be placed on productive, *on-going projects*, especially those with firmly committed foreign financing, rather than on new ones.

Fourth, in view of the country's low capacity for servicing external debt, it will be essential for the Government to avoid contracting new external loans, particularly those with short-term maturities. At the same time, Government will make every effort to meet its obligations to its creditors, both local and foreign, with special consideration given to small businessmen. Concurrently, where appropriate, we shall seek rescheduling of our obligations.

Fifth, with regard to revenue, it is the Government's intention to consider seriously the various tax reforms that have been recommended in several multilateral and bilateral technical assistance studies. The aim will be to increase the elasticity and buoyancy of tax revenues, without increasing economic disincentives to production and investment. In addition, Government will launch a sustained campaign to improve general revenue and tax administration and collection.

Sixth, as a measure to improve public accountability, the accounting problems of the Government will be given high priority. The monitoring and control capabilities of the Ministry of Finance will be enhanced (for example by the setting up of an inspectorate division to monitor financial operations). With regard to the Audit function emphasis will be placed on continuous and current audit without disregarding statutory requirements, and steps will be taken to enforce strict compliance with the directives, reports and recommendations of the Auditor-General.

Seventh, Public Corporations and parastatals will be required to show an improvement in their budgetary practices and in their economic and financial performance.

Finally, strong measures will be designed to arrest the rapid expansion of smuggling and black market transactions, in order to stem the erosion of the tax base and to augment official foreign exchange reserves. At the same time there will be a realistic appraisal of the reasons for such smuggling, particularly of coffee and cocoa, and steps will be taken in consultation

with producers and dealers to eliminate or at least minimise such causes.

But financial policy measures, however necessary, must not obscure the need for affirmative action in the pursuit of our overall national and social objectives. It behoves us, for example to harness, match and aid the self-help desire and potential of rural communities in their development efforts, particularly in the areas of feeder roads, water supply, environmental health and sanitation. Similarly, we must take positive steps to ensure that the burdens of inflation, are not borne unduly by the lower income households, but are shared equitably by all citizens.

Let me now turn to what I would consider one of the most important structural imbalances in our economy: the growing preponderance of government activity with the attendant lack of accountability and efficiency, and the corresponding relative decline in productive activity of the private sector. The time has come to consider redressing the balance, to bring about greater participation of the private sector in the development process and to reduce, *pari passu*, the role of government.

We need the private sector for at least three reasons. In the first place we badly need their managerial skills, their business acumen and their financial resources, to supplement those within the Government. Secondly, we need to inject elements of entrepreneurial daring, risk taking, financial responsibility and accountability into those functions which at present seem immune to market signals and whose social benefits are often outweighed by their social cost. Lastly, we need the private sector to dovetail with our public investment programme, to strengthen the linkages, backward, forward and lateral, within our productive base, and to provide imputs and markets wherever justified by comparative advantage.

The task of enlisting the co-operation of private enterprise for these multiple endeavours implies a three-pronged but concerted action on the part of government; we must encourage, we must promote, and we must induce.

To encourage, we shall speed up the passage of the new Development of Industries Bill to replace the 1960 Act. We will ensure that the attractions of this Bill will be of interest not only to large scale enterprises, often controlled from abroad, but also to small scale enterprises which, in terms of technology, capital requirements and managerial capability, can be manned and controlled by indigenous investors.

To that end we are considering a number of measures which would include the strengthening of the project preparation and evaluation facilities available to small business, the formation of specialised consultancies within the country and, possibly, the setting up of "action centres" which could assist, speedily and efficiently, with all of the numerous problems facing small scale enterprises in a developing country: licences, permits, accounting methods, loan applications, tax requirements, procurement and market information. We are determined to remove clogs

from the wheels of business and discourage bureaucratic lethargy and obstruction.

Of particular concern to Government is the encouragement and promotion of indigenous Sierra Leonean business. We must improve its competitive position.

But encouragement, however necessary, is not sufficient. What we must do is to actively promote the participation of the private sector in activities which aid our development effort and/or relieve the Government of its growing burden. To that end, we propose to hold a series of meetings with local investors and managers to discuss their possible participation and involvement in carefully selected projects which are designed to enhance our productive base.

We shall also explore the possibility of transferring from the public sector some responsibilities, some of the assets, or even whole functions from undertakings which could profit from the infusion of private capital and skills. We simply can no longer afford to perform functions in the public sector which could be better performed outside it. We have an accountability crisis!

In this process of actively promoting private sector participation we shall try to be flexible with regard to the forms it should take and we shall try to be innovative. Thus, while the modalities are as yet not fully defined, we are not excluding such options as joint ventures between parastatal entities and local investors, management contracts, procurement contracts with local suppliers, open bids for public assets, or even more radical departures.

We want and need a much greater degree of participation of the private sector in our economy but we must bear in mind the over-riding considerations of national goals and general welfare. We appreciate the importance of the profit motive, but we must not allow it to work to the detriment of our citizens. Thus, we conceive the inducement prong to be the full deployment of the instruments at the disposal of the State to ensure that our objectives and goals are not vitiated, but aided and abetted by private managers and investors.

More than that, we propose to deploy the full panoply of fiscal and financial incentives, and disincentives, to that end. Such incentives will be designed to wean private investors away from purely trading activities into processing and manufacturing, to discourage speculation and to stimulate capital accumulation. We are fully prepared to extend a helping hand to private enterprise but we expect that hand to be grasped, not bitten.

My sojourn in the Ministry of Finance has not been long enough to permit of a thorough appraisal of these complex issues which should underpin the structure of the budget. At the same time, even with my limited stay in the Ministry, I have become convinced that, in the light of our present economic problems, it is imperative that we take a new look at our budgetary methods and practices.

At this juncture, I wish to inform Honourable Members that the estimates of revenue and

expenditure available for Fiscal Year 1982/83, as summarised below, do not reflect any policy changes, nor do I intend to have the Bill before you form the basis of fiscal policy in 1982/83.

BUDGET OPERATIONS, 1982/83

	<i>In Million Leones</i>
Recurrent Revenue	209.0
Recurrent Expenditure	276.3
Deficit.....	67.3
Grants/Development Receipts	34.3
Interest on Debt	59.1
Development Estimates	144.6
Overall Deficit	236.7

With total expenditure estimated at Le480m. against revenue plus grants of Le243.3m., the deficit works out at an alarming Le236.7m.

Any attempt to finance such a deficit through the traditional means of taxation and bank borrowing will not be acceptable. It is imperative that we go back to the drawing board and, with the co-operation of all concerned, come back with more realistic estimates.

In the interim, however, the services of government must continue. It is for this reason that I intend, now that the Appropriation Bill has been presented to this house, to defer the second and third reading and seek a resolution . . . which would permit me to authorise the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund for the purposes of meeting expenditure necessary to carry on the services of the Government in respect of the period expiring four months from the beginning of the 1982/83 fiscal year. Before the expiration of this period, I shall present amended estimates of revenue and expenditure to the House which, I hope, will reflect greater realism, take into cognisance the limits of our resources, and set the pace for economic transformation.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, I wish to crave your understanding and support for this decision which I have taken after very careful consideration and exhaustive consultations. I believe it is in the best interest of this nation that such a move be taken, so that we can embark on the process of economic reform. I must warn, however, that by no means would all the issues, that need to be addressed, be resolved by the mere presentation of a revised budget for 1982/83. Laying the foundation of lasting improvement in economic performance is not a quick or easy process. But we cannot afford further delay. The time to start is now.

I would like to say in closing that for us to turn the financial and economic situation around would require very difficult choices and a strong political commitment to economic reforms. We do not have any painless solution in hand; but with determination and persistence I am certain we shall overcome.

SACRIFICES NEEDED TO SAVE SLPMB

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Jul 82 p 1912

[Text]

Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board (SLPMB) has appealed to its buying agents to sell all produce bought from farmers to the Board and to desist from the growing practice of smuggling to neighbouring countries so as to help the Board derive maximum foreign exchange for the benefit of the country (*a correspondent writes from Freetown*).

The appeal was made during a meeting between the Directors of the Board and buying agents at the Board's headquarters in Freetown. The meeting was also attended by the press and three Government ministers.

The managing director of the Board, Mr. Musa Suma said that smuggling had grown out of all proportion in the recent past. He attributed this to the fact that buying agents were able to get foreign exchange, notably dollars, when they smuggle produce to neighbouring countries. The dollars, he said, are then changed on the black market for Le2.50 each instead of \$1 for Le1 which is the official exchange rate. He said that the Board's intelligence agents have found bags belonging to the SLPMB in Liberia, and added:

"This situation is no good. We not only lose the produce which would have brought much needed foreign exchange to the country, but we also lose our bags which, incidentally ran into short supply during the last buying season. A year ago, the Board had to use its price maintenance fund built up over the years to keep the level of rates paid to farmers. Subsidies thus provided ran to the tune of Le8m. This year, the Board will also have to subsidise farmers, but

this can't go on for long; otherwise the Board will collapse".

Mr. Suma called for sacrifice on all fronts, particularly on the part of buying agents for the national good, and stated that already, a lot of facilities enjoyed by management have been cut back. He said that the Board had also replenished its stock of bags and that the present stock will last for four years.

He said that according to the rules, every buying agent should supply at least 250 tons of produce per year to qualify for renewal of licence and regretted that very few buying agents met this quota this year, although statistics showed that farmers were producing a good quantity of the various produce. Forty-four buying agents, he said, had so far sold nothing to the Board.

The managing director spoke of plans for streamlining the payment system for buying agents and to set up three buying centres in the produce areas in the Provinces where they can sell their produce to the Board in order to minimise the expenses and difficulties of travelling to Freetown.

The Resident Minister, Eastern Province, Mr. B. S. Massaquoi and the Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. Tamba Juana appealed to buying agents to be nationalistic and "put the nation before self". They said that everything possible will be done to improve security arrangements on the borders to minimise smuggling.

The Secretary of the Buying Agents Union, Mr. Musa Gendemeh, on behalf of his colleagues expressed dissatisfaction over the

Board's dealings with the agents and listed certain conditions the Board had to fulfil to improve its relations with the buying agents. Otherwise, "we will not buy one seed next season for sale to the SLPMB. We give the Board two weeks within which it should undertake to fulfil these conditions — Increase the commission paid to buying agents to meet present conditions of bank loans, freight, cost of living, etc., standardise the commission paid on all produce — palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, ginger, groundnut, etc; renegotiate with the banks and get them to give buying agents loans on special interest rates; prompt payments to buying agents and by cheques which can be cashed in banks near their home towns".

Mr. Suma promised that the Board will look into these demands, but emphasised that the present commission paid to buying agents was agreed on with the IMF after careful scrutiny of the Board's activities by the Fund. He appealed to the agents to review their complaints and demands against the background of the present economic position of the country.

CSO: 4700/1617

STEYN'S APPOINTMENT CRITICIZED BY KAMBULE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jul 82 p 14

[Article by Stan Mhlongo]

[Text]

BLACKS will not benefit from the appointment of Mr Danie Steyn as the new Minister of Education and Training, says popular educationist and lecturer at Wits University, Mr T W Kambule.

Mr Kambule called the appointment, "the non-event of the year. It is like getting a step-father who is just as cruel and will mistreat you just as his predecessor."

Mr Steyn was born in 1923 and has a BSc, BSc Engineering and an MCom degree.

Mr Kambule said it is difficult to say how the new Minister could bring some changes in education as blacks have always had "a raw deal."

Asked if Mr Steyn could create a buffer and prevent a repeat of June 16, 1976 where many people were killed by making blacks accept education as it is, Mr Kambule said it was not possible.

"Like his predeces-

sors Ferdie Hartzenberg and M C Botha. Steyn is not directly involved in education, although he can close down schools by a mere gesture if he wishes," he said.

He said the State President Mr C Viljoen had once made it clear that the government could not neglect whites at the expense of blacks and increase the budget for black education.

A glimpse at Mr Steyn's life, shows that he had no direct experience in the education field. He is a former Deputy Minister of Finance and used to work as an electrical engineer at Armscor.

While Mr Kambule remains unimpressed by the appointment of Mr Steyn as the Minister of Education, Mr Steyn has surprised many blacks with his recent speech.

He said: "It is of the utmost importance that black educationists be part of the planning structure in black education.

"I would like to plan with the people and not plan for them. If you do this, they become conversant with the needs of planning in the education structure."

When it came to the crux of Government policy and on the aspect of a single department to cater for all races, Mr Steyn made a somersault and said he was against the idea.

ENERGY

"I see no merit in forming one education department. The minute you have one department you will not be able to avoid equating and comparing the various education structures," he said.

To Mr Steyn such comparisons are a

waste of energy."

Mrs Jill Wentzel, of the Black Sash, said if Mr Steyn understood simple democracy, he would know that he should actually be working "for and not with" the people.

"He should be working for the people as their civil servant, and if they don't like his ground rules or anything that he does, they should be able to vote him and his colleagues out of office," Mrs Wentzel said.

But Mr Kambule said he was disillusioned with the Nationalist Government, "as a result I foresee no hope for black education until this government is pushed out of power".

CSO: 4700/1611

MOST COMMUNITY COUNCILS TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **MOST COMMUNITY councils will again postpone their elections for another year.**

This is as a result of delays in the implementation of the new Black Local Authorities Act, in terms of which councils are to be run.

The new Act will also give councils more powers and municipality status.

A Press liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, yesterday said his department had left it in the hands of individual councils to decide whether they would like to go ahead with September's elections or not.

He said it would be on the basis of a feedback from the councils that his department would make a decision on the matter.

Mr Oosthuizen said the new Act differed appreciably in regulations and its provisions from the existing Community Councils Act. It was due to the differences in the two that the new Act could not be implemented.

The new Act will require the drawing up of a new voters' list because voters' qualifications had changed. Also, wards had to be re-zoned and regulations for finance and staff for the councils compiled.

The Soweto Council is reported to have

decided on postponing the elections because of the Act, which, according to Mr Oosthuizen, would take some time before being implemented.

Mr Knox Matjila, of the Vaal-Triangle Community Council, said September elections would cost the council about R20 000 and, if other elections were to be held again after the implementation of the new Act, it would mean spending almost the same amount again. He said his council would also postpone elections.

Chairman of the Diepmeadow Community Council Mr J C Mahuhushe was to have released a statement late yesterday afternoon on whether or not his council had decided on postponing elections.

Other councils that have already decided on postponing their elections include Mohlakeng, Mamelodi and Dobsonville.

Mr Siegfried Manthata, of the powerful Soweto makgotla, has attacked the postponement by the Soweto Council.

CSO: 4700/1611

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON POSTPONEMENT OF COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Elections"]

[Text] **IT'S OFFICIAL.** Most community councils, including the Soweto Council, will postpone their elections for another year. This means townships will be under the stewardship of councils for a year to come and we hope those ambitious people who have been surreptitiously working themselves into standing for elections will bethink themselves.

We think we have had enough from those voices out in the wilderness that are trying hard to sneak themselves back into some limelight by joining the councils. What sickens further is the fact that these same people were at first virulently against the councils, but it seems they have been looking out for the first chance to get themselves in there. Their reasons are vague and some of the arguments advanced are distinctly cynical.

We believe we cannot do worse than bear under our present mediocre crew of councillors. They have sold out and should be left to bear the responsibilities that will most certainly come when they get the so-called increased "powers".

There are people — and one tends to believe them — who say these men and women are not simply out for political power but have other ulterior motives that see them now so keen to enter councils.

We have our present councils and there is the indisputable fact that we depend on them for some of our needs. This does not mean they have our confidence or that they have credibility.

So those people who have been so keen to join have been surely fixed up by this delay- and serve them right, we say.

CSO: 4700/1615

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE KEEP BACK NEWS ON SABOTAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 10

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text] POLICE admitted yesterday that they had withheld information about some sabotage incidents, but insisted they had no information about explosions mentioned in an American report.

The Citizen had approached the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria regarding a report that sabotage blasts took place in January and February this year and that the Press was unaware of them.

According to a United States Government intelligence document marked "Top Secret", repairs at the scenes of these blasts were done in secret to avoid publicity.

This information was given to the Press by the director of the black American foreign policy lobbying organisation Transafric, Mr Randall Robinson.

Major W J du Plessis of the SAP Directorate of Public Relations told The Citizen police withheld information about a sabotage blast only when the blast took place in a "key area" such as Escom and Pelindaba.

This was done for "security" reasons.

He stressed, however, that the directorate had no knowledge of sabotage blasts in key areas during the period mentioned in the secret document.

The directorate further denied that information was withheld from the Press during that period.

Apart from not being prepared to give information about sabotage incidents in so-called key areas, Maj Du Plessis said the police would not give information about sabotage incidents in independent states, as they were not allowed to do so.

An American document further says the South African Government is considering even tighter Press restrictions because it believes that Press reports benefit the banned African National Congress.

Maj Du Plessis said if too much information was given to the Press, a high security risk was involved.

He mentioned sabotage incidents as an example where there had to be action against terrorists. "We cannot disclose details about the persons who were responsible for the death of the terrorists--it is a security risk."

The daily intelligence summary, which was leaked to the Press, is prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the National Security Agency (NSA) for security-cleared officials dealing with defence, intelligence and foreign policy.

The sabotage incidents are mentioned in the section on South Africa of intelligence around the world. "The South African Government is attempting to conceal the extent of terrorist activities in the rural areas," it reads.

CSO: 4700/1611

REPORTS ON SECOND ANNUAL POLSTU CONGRESS PUBLISHED

Reaches Maturity

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 12

[Article by Mike Hewitt]

[Text]

THE maverick Afrikaans student organisation, Polstu, has come a long way in a year.

Its second annual congress in Stellenbosch this week was a triumph that reflected the grudging respect with which the Afrikaner establishment has come to regard the Political Students Organisation of South Africa.

It was a far cry from the controversy and rancour which surrounded the "liberal" student's stormy first congress in Pretoria two years ago.

With high-powered speeches from respected opinion-makers in Stellenbosch, Polstu has given a clear signal that it is an increasingly important voice in Afrikaans politics.

"We are still a step ahead of main-stream Afrikaner thinking, even though we have not moved from our principles," says Polstu president Pieter Fourie.

In two years, Polstu has grown from its embryonic verligtheid into a mature, credible group of students.

This year's congress was opened by Mr D P "Lang Dawid" de Villiers, managing director of Nasionale Pers and an influential opinion-maker.

At Polstu's first congress in Pretoria last year, they were thrown off the Tukkie campus following sombre warnings by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, not to meddle with radical black groups.

When this latest congress finished there could be no disputing Polstu's relevance or importance on the political scene.

To the Stellenbosch campus it brought an impressive diversity of leading political, academic, and cultural figures — from all race groups.

And among delegates were members — albeit in their personal capacities — of the Azanian Students Organisation (AZASO), the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and Inkatha Youth Brigade.

Among the white delegates to the congress was a representative of the National Party's youth group, and a member of the Afrikaanse Studente Bond (ASB) — the group from which Polstu broke away in 1980.

"We have achieved a tremendous amount and gained credibility in black and white communities in the past year.

"In fact, Polstu has become so relevant that we cannot be ignored," says Mr Fourie, a theology student at Pretoria University.

Proof of Polstu's credibility are the respected opinion-formers who participated.

They were Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; Professor Johan Degenaar, head of the Department of Political Philosophy at Stellenbosch University; Professor Jan Lombard, director of the Development Bank; the Rev Allan Boesak, of the Nederlandse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk; Professor Robert Tusenius; chairman of Aksie Suid-Afrika and Professor Jakes Gerwel of the University of the Western Cape.

And what impressed Mr Fourie was the enthusiasm of black delegates, who gave the congress "a wider perspective".

"We have to work with black students on common projects, to bridge the gap of years of apartheid."

"But the apathy on Afrikaans campuses is still strong with the vast majority of students hardly thinking about politics."

"Few have ever been in a black suburb, or even heard many black speakers," says Mr Fourie.

Spirit of Togetherness

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jul 82 p 22

[Article by Keith Kiewiet]

[Text] Last week's Politieke Studente Unie congress was, in a sense, epitomised by a chance remark made in jest...

It happened while two Polstu workers were frantically trying to complete photocopies of a speech. One said to the other: "You're a bloody slow thinker."

It just so happened that one of them was white and the other was black.

Somehow the racialistic significance of the remark, made by the white student, dawned on both of them. And, they started laughing.

That little incident was not really noticed, but it seemed to bring home at least part of what went on last week in this "holy" place of Afrikaans thought.

There were other incidents and events. At a cocktail party after the first day's deliberations the subdued background music was replaced at one stage by some rather savage sounding reggae music.

One black delegate remarked: "Now, man, Polstu is becoming relevant."

But what was also relevant was Bishop Desmond Tutu queueing for food in the students' canteen, and blacks and whites of both sexes dancing deep into the night to the very African sound of a band from the Nyanga Arts Centre.

Nobody is suggesting a small-town scandal. It just seemed to indicate that the skies would not fall in if Afrikaans students danced with blacks.

At that same party a dark and mysterious looking character with a Nusas T-shirt muttered through his beard: "I expected some tokenism, you know, some token blacks, but this is different."

One black fellow with a semi-Afro hairstyle said: "This is great". He said it generally and spontaneously and not in answer to a question.

True, the blacks present as delegates to the conference were not hardliners who had come to Mau-Mau the polite white Afrikaans boys.

But, things that went on at the conference suggested that Polstu has a more meaningful purpose than merely being a left-wing splinter off the dominant Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB).

Seen as an illustration of this was the choice of speakers at the congress: Bishop Desmond Tutu, Professor Jakes Gerwel, the Reverend Alan Boesak, and so on.

Delegates visited Crossroads, they watched the BBC television film, "The White Tribe of Africa", they drank with each other, they ate with each other and they argued with each other and sometimes tempers flared.

Almost as interesting as the TV film was the response of the audience as it showed the atrocities that had been committed at the Bloemfontein concentration camps, Dingane's treachery and the massacre of Blood River, the formation and activities of the Ossewa-Brandwag, Broederbond and so on.

Blacks, maybe some for the first time, saw that the Afrikaners had been pushed around in their time. And there were real expressions of sympathy.

And some of the English-speaking delegates must have squirmed at some of the claims made in the film--I did.

CSO: 4700/1612

VERLIGTHEID SEEN AS AN OBSTACLE TO CHANGE

Degenaar's Speech

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by John Battersby]

[Text]

Eminent political philosopher Professor Johan Degenaar broke new ground at the Polstu congress this week when he argued that verligtes were in fact obstructing the way to fundamental change in South Africa. Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY, who attended the congress in Stellenbosch, has sent this edited version of Professor Degenaar's speech.

PROFESSOR Degenaar said although it must sound strange to a generation that had become accustomed to the coupling verlig and verkramp with the positive characteristics always loaded on the side of verligtheid, he wanted to typify verligtheid as an obstacle to change.

The distinction had had its validity, but today it was more a hindrance than a help because the big question was that of peaceful fundamental change.

If it appeared that the verligtes were not willing to follow the democratic path in South Africa; if they would not share power with blacks; if they would not allow freedom of association between groups; if they would not accept the voluntary membership of groups; if they would not remove discriminatory laws from the Statute books and if they would not abandon separate development, then verligtheid was an obstacle on the path to peaceful fundamental change.

"It is an obstacle because it creates the impression of peaceful change but is only prepared to allow change

which does not upset the balance of power."

Prof Degenaar said the key concept in the President's Council's motivation for an executive president for whites, coloureds and Indians was that change could not be brought about if it was seen as "a threat to the cardinal interests of the current dominant group".

"What the cardinal interests are, are not spelt out, but they can well be equated with the concept of the retention of white power.

"The big obstacle for the Afrikaner in his definition of himself — and therefore the misconception that exists among Afrikaners about the role they must play in the present dispensation — is the identification of Afrikaner culture and Afrikaner power.

"As a moral-critical Afrikaner I find myself resisting this identification, for different reasons but particularly because it is standing in the way of peaceful fundamental change."

The Professor said verligte Afrikaners were Afrikaners who were not prepared to co-operate with peaceful funda-

mental change because it supposedly implied the sacrifice of Afrikaner power and the destruction of Afrikaner culture.

"The survival of Afrikaner culture," Professor Degenaar said, "cannot be built on a verligte presentation of the old identification of Afrikaner culture and Afrikaner power but only on the separation of these two realities."

"The distinction between verlig and verkrampt is valid within the limited world of Afrikaner politics but it is futile when one has to take cognisance of the dynamic presence of the blacks. It is also dangerous because it gives a legitimacy to concepts which are still based on the bond between Afrikaner culture and Afrikaner power."

The professor added that the attempt of the verligte Afrikaner to get the Coloureds on his side was part of that approach.

"I want to make the young Afrikaners at this congress

aware of this choice which faces the Afrikaner. The choice is between the linkage of Afrikaner culture and Afrikaner power or the separation thereof.

"Through the separation of culture and power the Afrikaner will be put in a position to participate in peaceful fundamental change, and then Afrikaner culture can exist in its own right in an open plural society."

"I am raising this matter because I want to identify an important obstacle on the path to peaceful fundamental change with a view to helping young Afrikaners to decide on the future together with the overwhelming majority of young blacks who will gradually come into leadership positions."

The professor said ideological control of the nationalist Afrikaner still had a strong influence, but it would not be able to maintain this position in the face of demographic and economic realities.

Demographic projections talked of 40-million blacks in South Africa within 18 years, of whom 75 percent would be urbanised. According to economic calculations, eight out of every 10 skilled workers would be black.

There would be 200 000 black matriculants in the period from 1980 to 2000 as opposed to 54 000 white matriculants. And black university students would overtake white student numbers in 1990.

"These are all important facts which help us realise that we live on a black continent," Professor Degenaar said.

"The facts point in a certain direction and our politics will have to develop accordingly if we want to participate in fundamental peaceful change."

"I therefore want to ask the verligte Afrikaner: how long and how far is he going to swim against the tide of black opinion and function as an obstacle to change?"

Critical Afrikaners Hailed

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 12

[Article by Mike Hewitt: "How To Tell the Difference Between a Verligte and a Critical Afrikaner"]

[Text]

A TOP Afrikaans academic caused a stir this week when he savagely attacked verligte politicians — and hailed "the critical Afrikaners" as the key to change.

Professor Johan Degenaar said "critical Afrikaners" — men like Opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert — were prepared to detach themselves from their background and negotiate a new future.

But verligtes, he said, were clinging to apartheid and blocking the path to peaceful, fundamental change in South Africa.

Prof Degenaar said that unwillingness to separate Afrikaner culture from the holy cow of Afrikaner power would ultimately leave the verligte with little or no say in a new South African dispensation.

"How long and how far will the verligte swim against the tide of black opinion — and so act as a stumbling block against change?" said Prof Degenaar.

"The choice for the Afrikaner does not lie between verlig and verkrampt, but between verligtheid and a moral-critical position," he said.

Prof Degenraar, who heads the department of political philosophy at Stellenbosch University, used the congress of the Political Students' Organisation of South Africa (Polstu) to make his scathing attack on verligtheid.

Ironically, the congress was held on the Matie campus — where many of the Government's top men were tutored in their youth — and nurtured in the ways of verligtheid.

Rebel

But the guardians of the verligte Afrikanerdom were quick in their retribution this week, and Professor Degenraar earned immediate vilification at the pen of an angry political commentator.

He was accused of "siding with the Progs" and told to "come back to earth" by the Cape Nationalist mouthpiece, *Die Burger*.

But Prof Degenraar, whose views were warmly endorsed by many of the student delegates, said that the Afrikaner's biggest stumbling block was his definition of himself.

"And the Afrikaner's own misunderstanding of his role in the present order is his identification of Afrikaner culture with Afrikaner power.

"As a moral-critical Afrikaner, I rebel against this identification because it stands in the way of peaceful, fundamental change.

"The preservation of the Afrikaner culture cannot be built on the old verligte identification of culture and power, but only on the separation of the two realities," said Prof Degenraar.

The distinction between verlig and verkrampt was valid only within the limited world of Afrikaner politics.

In turn, verligheid was meaningless when the dynamic presence of the black man was taken into account, he said.

He accused verligtes of giving the impression that they sought fundamental change, when they would really only allow changes to take place which did not disturb Afrikaner power.

"Verligte Afrikaners are unwilling to work towards peaceful, fundamental change because it implies abandoning Afrikaner power, and, it is assumed, the annihilation of Afrikaner culture."

Prof Degenraar said verligtes were a stumbling block on the way to peaceful, fundamental change because they:

- Are unwilling to follow a democratic path in South African politics and refuse to share power with blacks.
- Prohibit freedom of association between groups.
- Will not abolish discriminatory laws from the statute book.
- Refuse to depart from separate development.
- Will not allow renewal in the form of structural change to take place.

Justice

In an interview after his speech, Prof Degenraar defined a "critical Afrikaner" as one who was "critical enough to question the understanding of the Afrikaner by going to the roots of his thinking.

"There have always been critical Afrikaners because there have always been those among us open to justice and rationality.

"And while the verligte is busy defining himself out of the picture, the critical Afrikaners want to build bridges

and negotiate the future.

"By holding onto his power, the verligte hopes to hold onto his identification.

"But because of his thinking, he has actually diminished his own stature as a result of intense nationalism," said Prof Degenraar, whose latest book, "Die Keuse vir die Afrikaner" is due to be released soon.

Pressure

He does not see the critical Afrikaner as having to align himself to any political party, but he does include Dr van Zyl Slabbert among his list of critical Afrikaners.

Others in the same stable, he says, are Prof Hermann Gillomee, of the history department at Stellenbosch; Prof Andre du Toit, of the political science department; and the controversial cleric, Prof Nico Smith — who, in May, left his post at the Stellenbosch Theological Seminary for the lot of a pastor among blacks in Pretoria.

During his address to the students, Prof Degenraar said that peaceful pressure by various groups could help bring about fundamental change in South Africa.

He called on:

● Politicians, to find a political theory embracing democracy and protecting individual and group rights. They should also campaign for the abolition of discriminatory laws.

● Theologians to exert pressure through the Church on the state, but also to pressurise the Church itself if it moved too close to the state.

Prof Degenraar told the congress that it was too late for peaceful change — if peaceful was defined as the absence of all forms of violence — but there was still time for qualified peaceful change in South AFRICA.

REID DALY ON WHY RHODESIA LOST BUSH WAR

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 29

[Article by Ray Smuts and Norman Chandler]

[Text]

THE man who played a major role in the bush war in Zimbabwe (then Rhodesia) has now said it out loud: "Complacency cost Rhodesia the war."

Tough-as-teak Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid Daly — the career soldier whose feared Selous Scouts Regiment is credited with the highest kill rate in the bitter, seven-year war conducted by Mr Ian Smith's government — told the Sunday Times this week:

"The Colonel Blimps thought they knew how to fight in the bush.

"In the end, sadly, it was complacency that triumphed. There was complacency in our high command and there was inefficiency." A no-holds-barred, first-hand account of the Selous Scouts of Col Reid Daly as told by him to former Rhodesian policeman and author, Peter Stiff, will be published in South Africa tomorrow.

Col Reid Daly is now chief of the Transkei Defence Force with the rank of major-general.

Substantial orders for the book — "Selous Scouts: Top Secret War" — have already been received from the United States, Europe and New Zealand.

Col Reid Daly said that since there was "no longer a Rhodesia" he did not believe he was bound by any Official Secrets Act.

In no-nonsense style, the book tells how:

• The Selous Scouts ram-

paged behind enemy lines in deception and "pseudo" operations designed to throw the guerrilla forces of Mr Robert Mugabe (now Prime Minister of Zimbabwe) and Mr Joshua Nkomo off their stride:

- Achieved the highest kill rate of the protracted battle in the bush — 68 per cent of the thousands of insurgent deaths are credited to them for the loss of 32 of their own men.

- Infiltrated into and fought in three foreign countries — Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique.

- Used mostly antiquated and outmoded weapons of war against sophisticated weaponry of the communist-backed Zanla and Zipra forces.

In addition, Col Reid Daly tells how he fought a never-ending battle against red tape for even the most elementary needs — including tents and the necessary per-

sonnel to set up the first barracks.

He also has harsh words for some top army officers — and equally harsh criticism of the Rhodesian intelligence network. He finally set up his own intelligence team.

The book provides full details of the bloody Battle of Pungwe (Operation Eland), and includes photographs to show that more than 1 000 Zanla fighters were killed in a lightning raid on the Mozambique camp.

Hitherto, Zanla losses in that battle were believed to be only 300.

"We gave up counting after reaching 800 . . .," Col Reid Daly says.

Heroism

The actual number of dead was 1 026, with thousands more injured.

The raid is described in graphic detail and many acts of heroism are listed — including how two men accidentally left behind when the 72-strong Selous Scouts party withdrew walked back to Rhodesia in their Eastern bloc uniforms carrying communist-made weapons . . . an act which could have got them shot by Rhodesian Army patrols unaware of their true identities.

Asked about the quality of the leadership in the Rhodesian high command, Col Reid Daly said:

"It is a fact of life with every nation before a war that you have some complacency.

"There is usually an unwillingness to face the facts, coupled, regrettably, with people who have gained positions of high command but who really haven't got the wherewithal when the crunch comes.

"There were many fine young officers up to the rank of major who were constantly overlooked for higher posts.

"In my own case I had a lot of opposition to the methods adopted by the Selous Scouts. I made a lot of enemies. People called me bumptious, abrasive."

In a hard-hitting final

chapter, Col Reid Daly makes it plain that in 1979-80 "the situation in Rhodesia was crumbling".

However, his fears began 13 years earlier when, as a lieutenant, he had gone on raids with Portuguese troops in northern Mozambique.

"Ken Flower, the director of the Central Intelligence Office, refused to believe the facts presented by me at a meeting. He said I was overstating the case.

"I said I had just returned, and that tracks of terrorists were plain to see — I put it in more choice language, and old Ian Smith nearly fell out of his chair he was laughing so much . . ."

In the last days of Rhodesia "people began to look inwards at each other instead of at the enemy.

"Suddenly that fine shoulder-to-shoulder, face-the-world-together attitude that had made Rhodesia as one was fast disappearing.

"As the drawstrings began to tighten, the politicians, certainly, had closed their ranks . . . stories of corruption in high places being covered up were legion."

Col Reid Daly claims that his telephone line was bugged right through the bush war "because it was wrongly and ridiculously suspected the Selous Scouts were engaged in organised ivory poaching, and selling captured communist weapons."

Tapping

He hints that tapping his telephone could have resulted in the collapse of a, Zambian spy ring set up at the same time by the Selous Scouts.

"Michael Broadman, one of our members — captured after being sent to set up a spying operation in Zambia — was in a Zambian prison and could, perhaps, have been put there by this grave security breach."

Col Reid Daly was asked if, faced with another bush war, he would undertake raising a regiment similar to the Selous Scouts.

He paused for a while before saying: "Yes, I would do it again."

'The Day We Killed Over 1,000 Zanla Troops'

A HIGH-FLYING Canberra bomber on a photo reconnaissance mission over Mozambique alerted Rhodesia's high command to a huge build-up of terrorists at Pungwe.

This led to one of the most daring — and most bloody — attacks of the seven-year war.

Seventy-two Selous Scouts sneaked over the Mozambique border in captured, camouflaged Frelimo vehicles, raced to Pungwe base, entered it at 8am, fooled the Zanla occupants into thinking they were comrades — and then opened fire.

The final death toll: 1 026 terrorists dead, thousands injured. No Scouts were killed, and only five injured.

The full story of the raid on Pungwe is told for the first time by General Ron Reid Daly in his book.

Indescribable

"The parade ground suddenly opened up in front of them (the Scouts). There were few men in the column who did not gasp in amazement at the sight which greeted them — thousands of terrorists on parade.

"There could never have been enough rehearsals, enough briefings and mental preparation to have rea-

died them for the sight which met their eyes," Col Reid Daly writes.

He quotes one Scout: "I just hope we don't run out of ammunition."

More than 4 000 unsuspecting Zanla soldiers milled around the vehicles — "at least one thing was crystal clear ... no one suspected they were Selous Scouts.

"Then one terrorist looked into a soldier's clearly European eyes and raised the alarm.

"The effect was indescribable.

"Two 20mm cannons, a 50 calibre Browning heavy machinegun, three 30 calibre Browning machineguns, one 12.7mm Russian (captured) heavy machinegun and three twin 7.62 Belgian FN MAG's plus the individual infantry weapons carried by the Scouts opened up, all at the same time.

Gale

"Hundreds of terrorists fell to the ground with the first onslaught of bullets, as though a gale force wind had blown them off their feet ..."

The book adds: "A sustained rate of fire was maintained until all movement on the parade ground had ceased."

The crew of one Ferret armoured car is credited with having shot 150 men dead.

Terrorists Gave Selous Scouts Awesome Reputation

THE spectacular successes attained by the Selous Scouts were largely due to Zanla and Zipra fighters agreeing to turn against their former comrades.

During the seven-year bush war about 800 of these men, mostly from the Robert Mugabe's Zanla forces, were "turned" after their capture — a fact revealed for the first time in (then) Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid Daly's book.

The idea of turning captured terrorists and using them in counter-insurgency warfare was advocated by (then) Major John Hickman — later to command the Rhodesian Army — an idea received with shock by some fellow officers.

Although evaluation work was carried out as early as 1968, it was only seven years later that the first all-black team was formed with the full approval of Joint Operational Command.

Distasteful

At first results were unspectacular, but improved once whites were included.

Prime Minister Ian Smith was "totally sold" on the idea of deception groups and he ordered that a regiment be formed specifically to carry out such work.

In November, 1973, when Col Reid Daly was about to go on pension from the Rhodesian Light Infantry, he was summoned by General [redacted]

Walls, commander of the Rhodesian Army, and offered the job of heading the Selous Scouts.

"We have the means to kill them (the terrorists) but not the means to find them. I sincerely believe you can do that," General Walls told the younger officer.

Until taking command of the new regiment, Col Reid Daly had had no experience of black soldiers as the Rhodesian Light Infantry was an all-white regiment.

It was only later that he came to realise the worth of the black soldier.

"I came to know and understand the African soldier and began to realise that the qualities of a soldier rest not at all on the colour of his skin, but on the man himself."

In Johannesburg this week, Col Reid Daly agreed that the concept of turning a soldier was "distasteful".

He said: "The idea of using the enemy goes against the grain, but makes good sense."

"We had 800 of these men in the regiment, of whom 250 were operational at any given time. To successfully turn them we had to show trust and faith.

Disguise

"This we would achieve by giving the man a rifle from which the firing pin had been removed — he never knew this — and after 10 days or so we would surreptitiously replace the pin.

"The scheme worked very well for throughout the war.

Only seven took off. "Our saving grace here was that in Rhodesia there had always been a very good relationship between white and black.

"Even in the worst days of the war soldiers on operational duty would get a wave and a smile from the locals.

"The turning of the terry was a breakthrough indeed. We adopted the saying of Chairman Mao — that our men 'flowed through the area like fish through water'."

One of the trickiest problems for the Selous Scouts was how to effectively disguise its white members.

"It is impossible for a white to pose as a black. His features and mannerisms are different.

"So we had our men grow beards which, together with their long hair, was a source of irritation to the army."

The men also blackened their faces, wore floppy hats and would lie low during the day to avoid detection.

CSO: 4700/1612

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW SHAPE OF SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 82 p 9

[Article by Hermann Giliomee: "It's the Fight for the Establishment"]

[Text]

HERMANN GILIOMEE, Professor of History at Stellenbosch University, examines the considerable changes in white South African politics since the seventies. Mr PW Botha's National Party is watching its traditional mass power base being undermined from the Right, and has shifted its emphasis and entered battle in the very area where the Progressive Federal Party appears to be struggling. Here, however, Professor Giliomee issues a warning to the business community.

SOUTH African politics has taken new shape with the National Party leadership explaining party policy to and raising funds from the English business establishment.

Just how much South African politics has changed over the last five years becomes clear when one now reads the so-called Freiburg study based on interviews conducted in 1974 and 1977.

An English translation of this major work has just been published under the title "South Africa: The Prospects of Peaceful Change", edited by Theodore Hanf *et al* (Collings and David Philip).

This study draws a contrast between the two different establishments and styles and structures of leadership which existed in South Africa in the mid-seventies.

On the one hand there was the National Party, which is portrayed as a mass membership party, superbly organised and characterised by a high degree of permanent

mobilisation, even when there is no election in the offing.

In contrast, the political culture of the white South African opposition is described as analogous to the English "club", with its delight in discussion and its aura of exclusiveness.

As a description of the South African political system of the early eighties this is a typology that has obviously become dated.

The National Party has lost much of its previous ability to generate mass enthusiasm among the *volk*.

It is now the Conservative Party that draws large and enthusiastic crowds. Its success lies in the fact that it has become the genuine representative of the Afrikaner working and lower middle class — in particular the blue-collar workers, lowly-paid civil servants and marginal farmers.

Between 1974 and 1979 the average real salaries and wages of blacks increased considerably, while those of whites declined by five per-

cent; one can assume that the lower-class whites experienced a relatively drastic decline in living standards.

The Conservative Party is mobilising lower-class whites by using all the exclusive symbols and rhetoric of Afrikaner nationalism and both the anti-black and anti-capitalistic slogans once was so effectively by the National Party.

The Freiburg typology is also no longer relevant for the English-speaking political opposition. At that time its political instrument was the United Party, which was a typical English club in the tradition of the British Conservative Party, emphasising "civilised government" and "leadership with justice".

There was an intimate relationship between the English business leadership, the English-language Press and the United Party. This relationship disintegrated in the seventies as the South African state began to experience a mounting political crisis.

By the mid-seventies the business community had switched its support from the ineffectual United Party, with its confused policies, to the Progressive Party.

Gordon Wadell, in an interview just after the election of 1977, indicated that 40 percent of funds came from "major donors" and noted that there had been a distinct increase in the number of major donors in the preceding years. (In the three weeks before the 1977 election the Progressives were able to raise R700 000.)

In spite of its increased support from "major donors", there does not exist the same intimate relationship between the Progressive Federal Party and the business community as was the case in the fifties and sixties between the United Party and the business community.

For this there are several interconnected reasons.

First, big business would like to hedge its bets between the Progressives and Mr PW Botha as Prime Minister.

From a business point of view Mr Botha is a distinct improvement on his predecessors. Business still hopes that through discreet pressure and lobbying it can

prompt Mr Botha to move further on the reformist road.

Partly because the Nationalist majority in Parliament is so overwhelming, business at present is not prepared to go beyond giving low-key support to the Progressives.

Secondly, it is doubtful whether business in general agrees with the PFP franchise policy, in which every member of the black labouring class would have an equal vote with the white propertied class, and in which the only real protection of white interests would be a minority veto.

It is equally doubtful whether business is enthusiastic about the Progressives' economic policy announced in October 1981. It straddles bourgeois liberalism and social democracy.

While strongly based on the free enterprise system it also supports "industrial democracy" with consideration of profit-sharing schemes, worker participation in decisions and a basic minimum wage.

The Financial Mail sounded its displeasure by noting that the PFP is "regrettably nebulous" in its commitment to free enterprise, and added: "If it were as uncompromising in this respect as it is on its stand against racism, and prepared to repudiate loose talk of social democracy, many businessmen would be a lot more comfortable in their support for the party".

The third reason why there is not a "clubby" atmosphere between the Official Opposition and its business supporters is a mixture of personal and ethnic factors.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert is a typical Afrikaner intellectual of the new generation in the sense that he neither harbours a fear or contempt of big business nor is he keen on socialising in clubs or on the cocktail circuit.

Not having too cosy a relationship with business is important with respect to two constituencies which may begin to see Dr Slabbert as someone who, in the not too distant future, may play an important mediating role between capitalist interests, Afrikaner nationalism and black nationalism.

The one constituency is Afrikaner intellectuals,

professionals and business-men; the other is the subordinate black population.

In the South African political system the PFP has to play a difficult dual role. On the one hand it is in the white parliamentary game trying to persuade whites of the need for fundamental reform.

On the other hand it has to play an extra-parliamentary role, trying to build mutual confidence with the disfranchised communities, talking to all who believe in negotiation.

In the parliamentary party of the PFP it is necessary to conciliate those in the bourgeois liberal (free enterprise) camp, and those in the social democracy camp; those who believe only in individual rights, conceived in a strictly legalistic manner, and those who believe in the more vague but potent notion of group rights; those who take a purist line with respect to compromise with the Nationalists, and those who would be prepared to sacrifice some principles in order to share in the spoils of power.

The PFP continually has to defend itself against both black and white nationalists who either write it off as insignificant or as dangerous because it is seen as diluting the white-black struggle and as traitors to the cause.

Such a party can hardly have an establishment in the normal sense of the word. It is a party which will only stay together and make progress if it is led by a man of remarkable personal qualities and intellectual resources — like Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

Both the National Party and the PFP stand in danger of losing their establishments; judged by what is happening in the church and teachers' congresses the National Party may well lose its cultural establishment, on which Dr Treurnicht has a major claim.

The PFP in turn may lose part of its business establishment. It had to fight the 1981 election on basically the same funding as the 1977 election and there is no evidence of large business contributions pouring into the party's coffers.

Big business support for

the National Party, if accompanied by a demand for a *quid pro quo*, may help to promote the painful transformation of the party into a middle-class party.

However, big business would run a grave risk if it allowed the PFP to become marginalised. Apart from the skilful Urban Foundation lobbyists it was the PFP, and in particular Professor Nic Olivier and Colin Eglin, that persuaded the Government to put the bill on black local government in respectable shape — the one ray of hope of the recent session.

It is only the PFP which in our political system can act as a watchdog over the implementation of policy, or, for that matter, over deals struck between government and big business. For that reason alone a strong and vigorous PFP is every bit in the interest of business.

• Hermann Giliomee has left for England on study leave to take up the Jan Smuts fellowship awarded by Cambridge University. This is his last contribution in the current series on politics. A collection of his columns and other newspaper articles since 1981 has been published by David Philip entitled "The Parting of the Ways — South African Politics 1976-82".

CSO: 4700/1612

SOUTH AFRICA

SWAZIS CROWD COURT TO HEAR LAND APPLICATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 200 Swazis who came from KaNgwane in three buses and private cars converged on the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday to hear the latest on the incorporation of their "homeland" into Swaziland.

The application by the KaNgwane government to have the dissolution of their Legislative Assembly nullified has been referred to the full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court.

The ruling was made yesterday by Mr Justice A P Myburgh after he had heard an application for an interim relief by the homeland's government.

In an urgent application, the KaNgwane Government applied for an interim interdict until the main action — chal-

lenging the validity of a South African Government proclamation abolishing the Legislative Assembly — could be heard.

KaNgwane wanted the administration of its territory returned to its executive council.

Mr Dave Gordon, appearing for the KaNgwane Government and Chief Enos Mabuza, submitted that the use of force and violence to take over the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was no different from the force of a Government Gazette proclamation.

Mr I W de Villiers, SC, appearing for the South African Government, argued that the matter was not urgent as the applicants, the KaNgwane Government and Chief Enos Mabuza, had no status.

He submitted that

they did not exist as they had been suspended by the State President's proclamation published on June 18.

He said the South African Government had in no way acted illegally as they were administering KaNgwane in accordance with a proclamation also passed by the State President.

Mr Gordon countered that Mr de Villiers' argument had a fundamental flaw in it when he said the proclamation was valid until it had been declared invalid. A proclamation by the State President could not be equated with an Act of Parliament as he was not acting within these powers.

He argued that the proclamation was neither valid or invalid, but neutral.

CSO: 4700/1615

SIXTY KLOOF MINERS FACE PUBLIC VIOLENCE CHARGE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Len Kalane]

[Text]

SIXTY black mineworkers, arrested during the unrest at the Kloof gold mine early this month, will appear before a Westonaria magistrate's court tomorrow, charged with public violence.

According to the lawyer acting for the 60 men, Mr Solly Mo-nyatsi, the miners have been held in custody since the violence broke out at Kloof around July 6, when miners went on strike over pay disputes. The 60 have been held at the Krugersdorp prison awaiting trial.

The miners, said to be mostly migrant labourers from Lesotho, were arrested during the trouble-torn days when most of the mines in that area went out on strike after new pay scales were announced for blacks. Damage was caused to mine property when

angry workers allegedly went on the rampage.

Riot-squad police had to be called in to supplement mine security staff as violence got out of hand at the mine. The divisional commissioner of the West Rand police was also called in to address the miners in an attempt to allay their anger.

Several miners were arrested that day, and others were sent to hospital with injuries sustained in the unrest. Hundreds of mineworkers were also sent to their "homelands" and had their contracts cancelled.

CSO: 4700/1611

SOUTH AFRICA

WOMAN TELLS COURT OF SECURITY POLICE ASSAULTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text] TWO members of the Johannesburg Security Police, Warrant Officer Nicolas Johannes Deetlefs and Warrant Officer Lawrence Charles Phillip Prince, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after a charge of assault was laid by Miss Barbara Anne Hogan, who is to stand trial in the Rand Supreme Court for alleged high treason.

On October 22, the day of the alleged assault, Miss Hogan claims she was told: "It is only a pleasure to beat up people who are communists and terrorists."

Fist

Warrant Officer Deetlefs (32) of Primrose, Germiston, and Warrant Officer Prince (31) of Springs, have pleaded not guilty to assaulting Miss Hogan by hitting her with a clenched fist or open hand across the face, head, ears and back.

When being hit across the ears, she claims, she was told a person's eardrum could be burst that way.

Communist

Miss Hogan was detained on September 22 at the time of the alleged assault she was being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

On the day in question, she said the investigating officer left the interrogation room. A policewoman was told to handcuff Miss Hogan's hands behind her back and she was seated on a chair.

"Both accused then started to interrogate me very aggressively, shouting at me and calling me a communist and a terrorist."

She was refused permission to go to the toilet and was sworn at, she said.

Warrant Officer Prince then started hitting her, she said. He walked around and struck her between questions. "He made a special point of hitting me on my ears."

Bleeding

This continued for about an hour. During that time Warrant Officer Deetlefs hit her once in the face with an open hand.

Later the investigating officer returned and she was allowed to go to the toilet. She found that the rectal lesion for which she was receiving treatment had started bleeding.

"I was in a considerable state of shock by that time. I had never been assaulted before, especially by a man," she said.

Plug

Later Warrant Officer Deetlefs brought an electric kettle cord into the interrogation room and said: "We can use other methods."

He plugged in the connection, put the cord under a mat and placed a steel chair on top of the mat. He did not switch on the plug.

The court was told that the following day the cord was still in the same position and Miss Hogan showed it to one of the policewomen.

That night she found her bed and mattress had been removed from her cell, she said. She had to sleep on a mat.

She was also allegedly told, that the security police "would turn me into a vegetable."

Cabbage

"They said I could choose between a carrot or a cabbage. I was told that Warrant Officer Deetlefs was an expert at psychology and that they wouldn't wreck me physically but psychologically."

The next day she was taken to the district surgeon, warrant Officer Van der Merwe, who had been conducting the investigation, came to her and apologised and said if it had been in his power he would have prevented the assault on her.

On the way to the doctor, Warrant Officer Deetlefs warned her not to report the assault, she said.

Hysterical

She had been going to

the doctor regularly for treatment and presumed that October 23 was the day for her next visit.

She was in an hysterical state when she reached the doctor's rooms, she said. She had bruises on the side of her face and under her eyes. "I started crying and he told me to strip completely, and noted down the other bruises. He brought in another doctor to verify the bruises."

She begged the doctor not to put anything about an assault on the report as it would be handed to the Security Police.

When she was asked what was wrong she told the doctor she had been told not to say she had been assaulted.

Train

Under cross-examination Mis Hogan denied that she had cried because of her mental anxiety about whether to tell the truth or not. She conceded she had on occasion used tran-

quillisers.

The fact that Major A Cronwright had torn up her statement saying that it was irrelevant had not contributed towards her mental strain, she told the court.

There was apparently no reason for the assault she said. She thought violence was part of a pattern of interrogation the police used.

On another occasion she was interrogated for 24 hours.

Complaint

She was then removed to Vereeniging where a security policeman walked in during an interview with a visiting magistrate. She was unaware that the man who visited her every day was the station commander and that she could have complained to him.

The Vereeniging magistrate had said what happened to her at John Vorster Square was out of his area of jurisdiction.

In December she was back at John Vorster Square and made a statement to a visiting magistrate. "I did not know I had the right to lay a charge until Inspector Mouton visited me during January," she said.

Inspector Mouton, the Inspector of Detainees, had said details went straight to the Head of Police and not to the Security Police.

Duty

Questioned on the doctor's comment "she says she was not assaulted" Miss Hogan replied it was a doctor's first duty towards his patient and he had probably wished to spare her anything further.

Her blood pressure had been so high that the doctor had given her an injection. He had also said he would telephone the chief of security and say she should not be assaulted.

The accused claimed that Miss Hogan had fallen in her cell in the dark and hurt her face and she replied: "It is a lie, I have never fallen around in my cell."

She denied having hallucinations and said she had never seen a psychiatrist.

Assault

When it was put to her that her story was unlikely and had there been an incident it had been of a minor nature,

she replied: "I don't think you can distinguish between an assault is minor or major. The circumstances have to be taken into account."

When Mr J Borman, defending, asked Miss Hogan: "Are you a member of the ANC?" she replied: "I will not answer that question, it might prejudice my trial."

Miss Hogan denied being found in possession of a book entitled Manual on Detention.

She was in state of mental trauma while detained at Heidelberg. "I told the station Commander I could not trust myself alone in my cell and asked whether he would please remove anything that could injure me."

She said she had not attempted to commit suicide by drinking liquid soap.

"You were waging a war, a struggle of freedom against the oppressive set-up in South Africa and so you had one of two alternatives — either to commit suicide or to lay charges against the police," the defence put it to Miss Hogan.

She denied that she wanted to get some glory for herself out of being detained.

The trial continues on July 29 before Mr J Schoeman.

Mr D Lamprecht is prosecuting. The defence is conducted by Mr J H Liebenberg, SC, together with Mr J J A Bormann, instructed by the State Attorney.

CSO: 4700/1611

TERROR TRIAL MAN ADMITS CONFESSION WAS TRUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

ONE of the accused in the Wonderboom terror trial, Mr Thelle Simon Mogoerane, was cross-examined for the greater part of yesterday by the State on alleged torture the police inflicted on him.

In the continued trial of Mr Mogoerane, Mr Jerry Semano Mosololi and Mr Marcus Thabo Motaung, the hearing was interrupted by Mr Justice D J Curlewis, who had ordered a trial within a trial to decide whether a statement made by Mr Mogoerane was freely and voluntarily given and could be used in evidence against him.

Mr Mogoerane yesterday admitted to the court that the contents of the confession he had made to Major Engelbrecht at the police station at Halfway House were the truth.

In the statement, which was read to the court by Major I J Engelbrecht on Tuesday, Mr Mogoerane admitted he had taken part in the attacks on the police stations of

Moroka, Orlando and Wonderboompoort and the control section of the power station at Capital Park in Pretoria.

However, at this stage the truth of the confession is not an issue. What the court has to decide is whether it could be used in evidence against Mr Mogoerane.

It is a requirement of the legal process that only confessions which have been given voluntarily and freely may be used against an accused.

The defence alleges that Mr Mogoerane was not duly warned by Major Engelbrecht when his confession was taken down.

In his evidence Major Engelbrecht said he had put the prescribed questions to Mr Mogoerane in order that he could fully understand he was giving the information freely and voluntarily.

In spite of all warnings Mr Mogoerane still wanted to make the confession, Major Engelbrecht said.

Mr Mogoerane claimed he made the confession because he was scared of the police.

In his evidence in chief Mr Mogoerane said he was cruelly treated by the police when he was arrested at Hammanskraal.

A plastic bag was tightly wound round his neck and the policemen at Kompot, the headquarters of the security police, played cruel mental tricks by putting the barrel of a gun in his mouth and shooting a gun off elsewhere.

In cross-examination Mr Mogoerane told the court two strands of electric wire were attached to his body.

While an electric current was passed through his body he was shaking like a leaf and a policeman was holding him by the head.

When the prosecutor asked him why the current did not also shock the policeman he was unable to give an answer.

Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, for the defence, will re-examine Mr Mogoerane today.

ALLEGED ANC TERRORIST ADMITS ATTACK ON POLICE STATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

ONE of the three alleged African National Congress terrorists standing trial for allegedly taking part in terrorist activities, Mr Jerry Semano Mosololi, said in a statement read out to Mr Justice E J Curlewis in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday, that he was involved in attacks on the police station at Wonderboompoort and the Capital Park power station.

He also said he put explosives on the railway line between Johannesburg and Soweto near New Canada.

He said he left Dube in 1976 and went to Angola where he received military training in the use of weapons and explosives. Later he was sent to East Germany for more intensive training.

On his return he and another man put charges of TNT under the railway line. Only one of them exploded causing considerable damage to the line.

Attack

With a number of other ANC men, he lived in an underground base at Hammanskraal. Three of them were instructed to launch the attack on the Capital Park power station. They cut holes through two fences which surrounded the installation and attached a number of limpet mines to transformers.

Their next major offensive was the attack on a police station at Wonderboompoort which was planned for

December 26.

A team of five was instructed to go to the target area and they were fully armed with AK47 machineguns, hand grenades and a bazooka.

Pot shots

Leaving one of the men to guard the gates, they first took a number of pot shots at policemen who were sitting outside the building before they stormed into the charge office. It was found to be empty and then they attacked the rest of the station using machine guns and hand grenades.

After the attack they decided to burn the car they had used because they were afraid the police would find their fingerprints on it.

After returning to their base on an island in the Apies River at Hammanskraal, they were arrested by a number of policemen who had surrounded the hole in which they lived.

Stumbled

Mr Mosololi said he noticed an old man who was looking for lost cattle and he had stumbled

on their hiding place.

While Mr Mosololi was still inside the hole he heard a shot going off and noticed a policeman who was trying to climb into the hole. He told him not to shoot him as he promised to come out.

A confession made by another of the accused, Mr Thelle Mogoerane, was allowed as evidence in the case and can be used against him.

Objected

In a trial within a trial, Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, defending the accused had objected against the admissibility of the confession as evidence.

Mr Justice Curlewis said that his version of severe police brutality was found to be most improbable and was rejected by the court.

The judge said that a police officer, Captain Gert Visser, who was made out to be a merciless sadist had in fact treated Mr Mosololi fairly in spite of the fact that he had once viciously attacked him.

The trial continues today.

BLACK WOMEN TAKE TO FAMILY PLANNING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 10

[Text]

MORE Black women are using contraceptives and family planning methods — but frequently without the knowledge of their husbands.

A survey completed by Mr Rudolph van der Merwe of the Human Sciences Research Council has revealed that virtually all Black women in urban areas in South Africa are now familiar with modern methods of family planning.

But, Mr Van der Merwe established, very often contraceptive methods are being used by the women without the knowledge of their husbands.

He said yesterday that the probable reason for this was that the women hesitated to discuss contraceptives with their husbands because they feared that

the men would disapprove.

"This shows that there is still a lack of communication between husbands and wives on the subject of family planning," he said.

Nevertheless, about six percent of the women quizzed in two surveys conducted said they believed that their husbands would not "disapprove" if they brought up the subject.

In research in the Davyton area of Benoni Mr Van der Merwe said he had established that about two of every five women used some or other form of modern contraception.

Of the women questioned, 40 percent were using the intra-uterine device; 35 percent the pill; about 20 percent a contraceptive injection and three percent had

been sterilised.

This pattern might differ from one place to another as clinics did not follow a uniform policy on providing contraceptives.

He said he found that a considerable number of pregnancies were not planned — with more than 20 percent of the women stating that their last pregnancy had not been welcome.

Among men, about six in 10 said that they were in favour of modern contraceptives.

"The most positive attitude on this was found particularly among younger men, those with a higher educational level and men with a higher total family income."

The survey among the women had shown that the first pregnancy usually took place at the early age of 18.

CSO: 4700/1611

RELAXED CENSORSHIP RULES LAID DOWN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 82 p 15

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

A NEW set of guidelines for censorship has been laid down by the chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, Professor Cobus van Rooyen.

In the new guidelines, Prof Van Rooyen has made it clear his board will adhere strictly to the Appeal Court ruling by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, that "matter should be prohibited only when it is absolutely necessary".

Prof Van Rooyen has informed publication committees that matter must be found undesirable only when it is absolutely necessary to do so.

He said: "Publications control is a science and not merely a hit or miss game of darts."

The guideline lays down broad and liberal outlines for censorship, particularly on political matters. However it calls for a greater clampdown on scenes and descriptions of violence in films and books.

He said that the censor should "not regard himself as a prosecutor in the interest of morals, religion or state security but as an arbiter between those interests and freedom of speech and worship, art, tech-

nology, science and literature and also the interests of the likely reader and the adult reader".

Nor, he said, was it the function of the committee to evangelise, educate, select or approve.

"One who is in control of publications also cannot prescribe to the community. He can only assess what the community or a section of the population's degree of tolerance is."

He said committees must accept that there could be adverse reaction to decisions.

"In the domain of religion and morality, vexations have to be tolerated for the sake of the advancement of art, literature, cinematography and the theatre, of the interests of the mature, more intellectual, likely reader or viewer and of religious freedom."

In politics and national relationships particularly, biting and derogatory criticism had to be tolerated for the sake of the preservation of democracy and freedom of speech.

"The proviso here is that the material should not incite the likely reader or viewer, or contribute to inciting him, to confront another section of the population or to create or increase hostility or

to perform, for example, acts of sabotage, terrorism, public violence or other subversion," Prof Van Rooyen said.

But always, when a matter was found undesirable, vexation of a disagreeing individual or body was not a sufficient reason for a prohibition.

"Revulsion or a contribution to a collapse of the political system is necessary," Prof Van Rooyen said.

He has laid down in detail considerations to guide publications committees.

Suggesting norms, particularly for action on religious and political publications and films, he said that in the end all positive aspects had to be weighed against the individual's dignity, privacy and sense of orderliness and in the interests of democracy.

However, Prof Van Rooyen suggested strong action against violence, particularly in films.

He said that a film should be unhesitatingly found undesirable when it was used as a pretext for showing senseless, excessive violence.

The whole matter of violence was causing increasing concern among all South Africans.

SOUTH AFRICA

CANCELLATION OF SOCCER TOUR CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] THE FACT that the tour by the overseas soccer players has had to be called off is a disgrace.

A blot on the name of soccer.

An unnecessary capitulation to the Black radicals who carried out a campaign of intimidation to have the tour cancelled.

A bad omen for the future of mixed soccer in South Africa.

And a setback to the efforts to get individual players in soccer and other sports to come to South Africa.

All of this, we are sure, is due to the fact that the men who control soccer in this country did not have the guts to tell the three rebel Black teams--Kaizer Chiefs, Orlando Pirates and Moroko Swallows--to play or else face stern disciplinary action.

This should have been done particularly in the case of Kaizer Chiefs, whose director, Kaizer Motaung, played the biggest role in wrecking the tour.

Bear in mind that the radicals had threatened action before this tour to disrupt mixed soccer, using the hollow slogan, "no normal sport in an abnormal society," but the Black clubs did not crumple before their threats.

There was not need for them to do so this time either, and they wouldn't have if the consequences had been made known to them firmly and timeously.

Let Down

In the event, South African Breweries, which had backed the tour to the extent of a couple of million rand, was kicked in the teeth by the very clubs and players the tour would have helped most.

The players from overseas who came here, at considerable risk to themselves in terms of their future in soccer, were let down.

The Black players who would have benefitted most from having the chance to play against overseas players of international class lost the opportunity to do so.

The Black fans were denied the chance to see overseas players in action.

And the Football Council of South Africa, headed by Mr George Thabe, has been shamed by this rebellion by clubs that fall under its jurisdiction.

What to do now?

It would be easy to say that the mixed league should be broken up and the mainly White clubs should form a new league and let the Black clubs get on with their politically influenced game on their own.

But this would be a bad move, since it would wreck years of integrated sport, achieving nothing except a polarisation between Black and White clubs and players.

It would be easy to say that the Government is wasting its money if it sanctions and funds the building of a vast and costly stadium, south of Johannesburg, mainly for Black soccer, when top Black clubs fall easy prey to Black radicalism.

But the abandonment of such a project would punish all Black clubs and players for the actions of a few.

It would be easy to say that sponsors could not put their money behind tours by international players, since not only soccer but South Africa has been humiliated by the forced abandonment of the present tour.

But that would put the kibosh on efforts to break through the present isolation imposed on South Africa.

In fact, we hope that sponsors like SAB will not be discouraged by what has happened, but will ensure that all teams guarantee to play, if called upon, otherwise SAB will not provide the sponsorship money for any future tour.

Must Act

The first essential is that the Football Council of South Africa should put its house in order--and that can only be done by disciplining the boycotters, no matter what effect this has on the league.

If the council doesn't do so, it will be faced in future with similar revolts and the game will be finally wrecked as a non-racial sport.

If, of course, the radicals get the rebel clubs to break away and form their own league, well, so be it.

At least we will know who has destroyed mixed soccer--and it won't be the Whites.

CSO: 4700/1611

SOUTH AFRICA

FINANCE DIRECTOR SAYS NATION ENTERING 'ECONOMIC WINTER'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 82 pp 1,2

[Text] THE Director General of Finance, Dr Joop de Loor, said yesterday that South Africa was entering an "economic winter."

He warned the country it faced up to two years of painful adjustment and consolidation on the economic front.

In his speech to the Afrikaanse Sakekamer meeting in Cape Town he said: "The situation is serious but not critical, but it is necessary that you as businessmen and also the consumer, the man in the street, must realise what awaits you.

"If we are prepared the storm can do no lasting damage."

Dr De Loor said the situation would get worse before it got better.

He warned that adjustments would have to be made to South Africa's fiscal and monetary policies to clamp down on income-generating expenditure and these measures would have to come in the next few months.

"At this early stage of the cooling off in the economy there can be no talk of any 'stimulation', especially not through greater Budget deficits, the creation of more money, lower interest rates, lower taxes and the like.

"Our task is rather now to adapt as soon as possible to the realities of our economic position so we can live within our country's means.

"The adjustment has already been postponed too long. The softer we want to make the landing, the more drawnout will be the adjustment process and we will experience a much longer and more painful depression--and not recession--than which now appears necessary," he said.

Dr De Loor said a number of measures had already been taken, which, while unpopular in the short term and which would lead to sacrifices by the business world and the general public, were having a positive effect on the economy.

While the answers were self-evident, South Africa could not simply take over the economic cures which appeared to work so well overseas.

Large-scale unemployment in South Africa would be too high a price to pay, he said.

South Africa did not have a national unemployment system which could check social unrest caused by high and continued unemployment.

South Africa would rather have to find her own unique solution, a delicate balance of a wide-ranging number of factors.

"I am convinced that a cold economic winter can be good for South Africa. Just as in nature, it will rid us of many pestilences," he said.

Dr De Loor said in the past, upward economic trends had lasted 26 months, followed by a downward movement lasting 16 months.

This time, however, he thought it would last between 20 and 24 months. As the current downward trend was regarded as having started in August last year, this means it could last for the rest of this year and most of next year as well.

Dr De Loor painted a gloomy picture and forecast that "the pressure on trained labour would ease, but unemployment would increase, especially among lesser-trained employees."

● Share prices, profits and fixed property prices would stagnate or drop further.

● The inflation rate — running at 16.5 percent from May 1981 to May this year — would remain high this year and next.

● The balance of payments deficit would not be much lower than R4 000-million this year.

"For you and me this means only one thing: Our real available income, that is, our standard of living in South Africa, cannot show any signs of improvement this year or next," he said.

He also pointed out that gold earnings had dropped from about R14 700-million to R7 300-million in two years, the country's export markets had weakened, the nett gold and foreign reserves fell in the first quarter of the year by R1 400-million and the rand had depreciated by 22 percent against other currencies in the last 18 months.

CSO: 4700/1611

NEDBANK ARRANGES HUGE TREASURY LOAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 82 p 21

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's banking system reached a new milestone yesterday when Nedbank announced it had arranged a \$200-million multi-currency international loan facility for the Treasury.

This is not only a first for Nedbank, but also for the Treasury, which in the past has handled its own loans through overseas consortiums.

The loan is for a term of five years and the currency is to be provided in sterling and US Dollars to equal value. The \$200-million is a floating rate loan very finely priced at 0,75 percent above the London Interbank Offered Rate (Libor).

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said at the signing of the contract yesterday that the loan, taking into account the narrow spread in relation to current market conditions, reflected a vote of confidence of the world's capital markets in South Africa's banking system.

He also congratulated Nedbank over the initiative it had displayed in organising the loan and said it was

healthy development in the country's banking sector.

The rate Nedbank managed to negotiate was described as "very good" by most bankers and capital market experts yesterday.

It is difficult to put an average rate on the loan at this stage because it will be drawn in different tranches.

At the moment the three-month Libor rate is in the vicinity of 13 percent and experts in the UK expect it to come down further in the future.

Some experts say it is one of the best rates at which Government has been able to borrow money abroad this year.

Mr Horwood said the loan compared favourably with most others obtained by the Treasury in overseas markets.

Mr Horwood said South Africa's debt-service ratio was one of the lowest in the world and that no problems were experienced in getting loans overseas.

He said South Africa was about 90 percent self-sufficient as far as

its capital programme was concerned.

"The 10 percent we have to borrow from overseas, however, plays a very important part in financing our capital programmes," he said.

The managing director of Nedbank, Mr Rob Abrahamsen, said arranging a loan of this size reflected the regard in which major overseas financial institutions held Nedbank.

He said it was also evidence of the increasing role Nedbank was able to play in international markets.

He stressed the growing role Nedbank was now playing as an international bank and said it was one of the leaders in the organisation of the recent \$100-million overseas medium-term loan for South African Breweries.

He said support in general for South African borrowers was found in the European and American markets.

Nedbank has enjoyed full banking status for more than 75 years in London and is therefore excellently placed to arrange overseas loans for the private and public sectors.

AID SUSPENSION ANGERS FARMERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 82 p 15

[Text]

SOUTH African farmers, many already in severe financial difficulties, are angry about the Government's summary suspension of various agricultural aid schemes — an anger which could, according to Pretoria sources, escalate into a direct confrontation.

In Pretoria yesterday the vice president of the SA Agricultural union, Mr Kobus Jooste, said the union had sent an urgent telex to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Sarel Hayward, objecting to "the unexpected termination of various financial aid schemes by the Agricultural Credit Board."

Representations were being made for the reinstatement of the schemes, he said.

Mr Hayward announced the suspension of the schemes last week and said that it had become necessary because of the generally difficult conditions in some farming areas. These conditions

meant that farmers in areas such as the Boland, Karoo and the Southern and Eastern Cape had difficulty in meeting commitments to the Department.

Financial aid was suspended on schemes relating to soil conservation, water supplies, the eradication of invader bush, the establishment of private plantations, housing for non-White farm labour, and the purchase of private farm land.

Mr Jooste said that although the union was not happy about registering objections, "the greatest concern is caused by the termination of loans for soil conservation, water provision and housing for labourers."

Schemes for soil conservation and water were actually long-term schemes and, due to their nature, were no use if they were not applied continuously.

CSO: 4700/1611

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIST ON POPULATION EXPLOSION, LABOR UNREST

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by John Spira]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is suffering from the population explosion of the past two decades.

This has spilt over into a labour force explosion "without the structural economic advantages of the Sixties, when we could raise our GDP by 5,6% a year compared with the 3,8% a year of 1970-80", according to Professor J L Sadie, director of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch.

Speaking to Business Times, experts, including Prof Sadie, stress that South Africa's labour problem is encapsulated by the fact that, if three percentage points are to be absorbed in rising remuneration per capita, the fully employed labour force can increase by only 0,7% instead of the natural rate of increase of 2,6%.

He adds: "Labour unrest these days seems to be as much a political as an eco-

nomic weapon."

"One wonders, however, whether it is really political power per se which is involved or a desire for the removal of official social and economic discrimination which is considered insulting to human dignity.

"If it is a political — in a constitutional sense — solution that is to be found, the experience in Africa and Latin America suggests that there is no orderly alternative to a geographic division of power.

"Such a division would encompass a situation in which real political power devolves upon regions (or provinces, or cantons), with limited powers delegated to a central executive body consisting of the Chief Ministers of all the regions.

"But can one successfully persuade a body of men used to power to relinquish it? This is the major political problem in South Africa."

CSO: 4700/1612

DETAILS ON ORGANIZED LABOR GIVEN

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 7 Jul 82 pp 1-4

[Text]

There is little doubt that the legalisation of independent black and multi-racial trade union activity in mid-1979 has been one of the major advances on the road to black emancipation in South Africa. Indeed, it could be argued that it is the *only* substantial reform to have come out of the prime ministry of P. W. Botha since he acquired the country's top position amid promises that white South Africa would have to 'adapt or die'. But as trade union militancy continues to grow, awkward questions of the tactics and shape of labour activity are acquiring increasing significance.

1. Trade unionists are increasing efforts to define their relationships with each other. In April nearly all the key black-dominated unions held a little-reported meeting to discuss the formation of a broad front. The meeting, however, was marred by the absence of CUSA, an important exclusivist (i.e. blacks only) umbrella group, and by the walk-out of another militant union, MACWUSA (see below).
2. In theory, present legislation forbids overt political activity by trade unions. That is to say, they must confine themselves to matters of pay and conditions at the workplace. But it is becoming a crucial matter of tactics for unionists to decide how far they should stick to these rules, when it is obvious that organised labour has already become the most potent vehicle for expressing nationalist sentiment inside the country.
3. Above all, it is becoming difficult for unionists to gauge how best they should relate to the outside exile movements, especially the most powerful one, the *African National Congress* (ANC) and its trade union arm, the *South African Confederation of Trade Unions* (SACTU). Any formal relationship with them is, of course, illegal.

The eventual removal of apartheid and white political domination will stem from a combination of factors: pressure for change by liberal industrial expansionists for whom apartheid is an obstacle to growth; economic pressures from the outside world; enlightened political self-interest among a growing number of whites; the pressure of urban violence organised by outside movements such as the ANC and to a lesser extent the *Pan-Africanist Congress* (PAC). Chief Gatsha Buthelezi could be right, however, when he says that 'the outside world won't make more than a marginal contribution to black emancipation in South Africa'. And it is still also possible that the inevitable major upheavals may fall

short of the bloodbath that many commentators predict. The outgoing American ambassador — optimistic perhaps — may also have had a point when he predicted: 'Peaceful evolution is out. Violent revolution is out. Violent revolution is in.' The ground between the two extremes is held now by trade unions. (For a breakdown of groupings, see footnote¹).

At the outset, however, their size should not be exaggerated. It is the rapidity of growth that has been impressive, from 16,000 black African trade union members in 1969, up to 59,000 in 1975, passing 300,000 in 1980. But that only accounts for around 6% of blacks, excluding domestic and agricultural workers active in the cash economy. (White trade union figures have remained fairly static, up from about 426,000 in 1969 to about 446,000 today). The increase of strikes remains remarkable, doubling from 1979 to 1980, nearly doubling again last year. Statistics for this year are unavailable, but we expect another sharp increase in the coming half-year as the Western recession begins to bite into the South African economy.

Perhaps more significant than mere size of membership is the success of certain unions in some key areas of the economy, especially those requiring skilled labour who cannot easily be fired and replaced in time of industrial unrest. The leading union in the motor industry, for instance, the *National Automobile and Allied Workers Union* (NAAWU) reckons that over 40% of all car workers are unionised, including 80% at *Volkswagen*, 65-70% at *Ford* (both in the highly politicised Port Elizabeth area) and 60% at *General Motors*. The muscle of skilled black labour can only increase, given the notable shortage of manpower in areas such as electrical and chemical engineering, where personnel shortages of 22 and 16% have recently been disclosed.

The key area where black trade unionism has not taken off is in mining, but even here a significant if at first necessarily slow growth can be expected. The Chamber of Mines recently gave the go-ahead to Chilean Motha's *Black Mineworkers Union* to undertake recruitment on the mines, though it will be up to the companies to decide whether to allow access to premises. Recent disturbances on the Witwatersrand, leaving at least seven miners dead, underline the need for mechanisms through which to channel and redress workers' grievances. *De Beers*' diamond mines at Kimberley already have around 2000 diamond workers unionised, but in the gold industry generally there is no trade unionisation at all. The vast majority of mine labour is still migrant, of which about 40% are foreigners² — hence their extreme vulnerability to threats of dismissal from management should they step out of line. But this is the next key area for union commentators to observe. It is noteworthy that some industrial unions previously confined to white-only membership are attracting blacks under the new rules — for instance the

S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders Society, under the dynamic secretary-general A.J. (Ike) van der Walt. Though the boilermakers are still segregated at union branch level, the important Geneva-based *International Metalworkers Federation* (IMF) accepts van der Walt's sincerity when he argues that at this stage segregation will help produce strong black leadership.

Another important aspect is the growing consumer power of black union members. The wage gap between races is still large, and the current unrest on some gold mines has been caused by plans to increase white wages faster than black ones, under pressure from white trade unionists who argue that the gap has been closing too fast. It is true, however, that over the last decade the differentials are narrowing³. Overall, the white-black pay ratio fell from 5.8:1 in 1970 to 4.3:1 in 1979, and in mining during the same years from 19.8:1 to 6.6:1. Black consumer power is continuing to grow. This is particularly relevant during boycotts of goods produced by companies deemed to be mistreating its workers. The consumer boycott has become a strong weapon in the hands of the unions.

Perhaps the most important trade union development is the increase in the quality of leadership and organisation. In this context, there is a debate dividing unionists: some, generally the most bellicose, emphasise the need for numbers and a readiness to bring unionism openly into the political arena by using the strike weapon frequently. Others, sometimes paradoxically more left-inclined in terms of pure ideology, insist that the most important need is to build up a solid organisation for the future while eschewing overt political activity. The rationale behind this tactic is to ensure that if the leadership is harassed or detained, as it often is, the union has the back-up and structure to carry on unaffected. A particular issue that has dogged the union movement is the question of registration under the Labour Relations Amendment Act (No 57 of 1981) which followed publication of the main findings of Prof. Nic Wiehahn's Commission of Inquiry into Labour Legislation. Many of the more militant unions are still refusing to register, on the ground that to do so is to 'play the system' by allowing government inspection of books and other intrusions. Some 'progressive' unions, however, have registered on the grounds that the practical advantages (for example, the ability to make 'stop orders' so that monthly worker subscriptions can be deducted from pay) outweigh the symbolic disadvantages. In any case, more and more companies are coming to recognise unions, whether registered or not, purely on a basis of whether they represent the majority of workers in a factory or place of work. This, too, has been a significant development not anticipated by government. All in all, legislation flowing from the Wiehahn Report has uncorked the genie of labour activism from the bottle, and government knows now

there is little it can do to contain it.

Smash the workers?

One of the government's most evident ways of trying to counter labour muscle has been to harass the leadership. About a third of all detainees are now trade union activists⁴. In particular, government has targeted the unregistered unions such as SAAWU, whose growth has been phenomenal and hostility to the system unabated. Indeed, the leadership of SAAWU has been so hard hit that it will be interesting to see whether, as some unionists claim, it will be unable to maintain an effective organisation. SAAWU's charismatic leader, Thozamile Gqueta, was detained seven times in a year, before eventually being remanded under charges which he is currently facing in Johannesburg. In March 1981 his house in Port Elizabeth was burnt. In October his mother and uncle died when their house in Ciskei was burnt. A week later his girlfriend Deliswa Roxiso was shot dead by police at his mother's funeral. Subsequently his lawyer, Griffiths Mxenge, was murdered by 'unknown assailants'. Last August the Ciskei authorities detained 205 SAAWU members. In November, Gqueta himself was redetained with a number of other trade union leaders. Now we hear he has been taken into psychiatric care following months of imprisonment.

While the government appears to be moving inexorably towards a dismantling of social apartheid and towards a political process of 'ganging up' with Coloured and Indians by giving them back the vote, government is not relaxing its determination to use the homelands as dumping grounds for 'unwanted' black Africans, for those who cannot find work in the 'white' urban areas, and for those who are regarded as agitators. The population of the homelands is reckoned to have grown by three million in a decade. The most notable dumping ground is Ciskei, whose leaders Chief Lennox Sebe and his bother, Maj. Gen. Charles Sebe, have 'declared war' on trade unions, but other smaller homelands, such as QuaQua, the little territory of the South Sotho lying adjacent to Lesotho, has swollen from a population of 20,000 in 1970 to 300,000 in 1982. There is almost no prospect of employment there at all.

In terms of trade unionism, as in other matters, the role of Inkatha and Buthelezi is ambiguous. The chief insists that he has friendly and cordial relations with a number of well-known unions, especially those based in Durban. Unofficially, membership of Inkatha appears to be a prerequisite for getting many jobs in Natal, where the workforce is often heavily influenced by Inkatha militants. But the major black nationalist trade union groups have shrunk from formal contact with Buthelezi. KwaZulu is itself an employer and, like other homelands, has been ready to attract new manufacturing and industrial investment by offering concessional tax and other privileges to investors. At present there is

a festering dispute in Kwazulu between *Bata Shoe Company*, and the *National Union of Textile Workers*. The company has been paying a minimum wage nearly three times less than the Zimbabwean national industrial minimum, and has been patently reluctant to deal seriously with the union. But the Kwazulu authorities have been notably wary of becoming involved on the side of the workers.

At the same time as the government would appear to encourage the homelands in a regressive attitude to trade unions, it is possible that, once the Indian and Coloured populations have been brought into the circle of those who are allowed political privileges, the 'permanent' black urban population – but emphatically not those who are 'citizens' of the homelands – will be allowed gradually to join the ranks of those who are regarded as 'real South Africans' qualified to enjoy full civil rights. That is certainly a theory among *verligte* Afrikaner nationalists. But we reckon it is inconceivable that a substantial body of blacks would allow themselves to be coopted without dragging the whole of black South Africa along with them.

Nor, given the special nature of South African society, it is possible to separate trade union and economic rights from political ones. Even now, 48% of strikes are concerned mainly with wage disputes, but a large majority – about a third – relate directly to racial antagonisms workers, for instance, refusing to work under a foreman who abuses them. Many other disputes involve conditions at work directly connected with apartheid itself: demands for the use, for example, of the same lavatory and eating facilities. There is no doubt that trade union activity, while ostensibly concerning itself with 'non-political' issues, is chipping away at the edifice of apartheid itself.

Implicit in the debates that divide trade unionists are the same issues that have divided black politicians – in particular the question of race: should the struggle be a multi-racial one waged together by all those who oppose apartheid, or should blacks liberate themselves? Does the term 'black' really include Indians and Coloureds as well as black Africans or is that just the rhetoric of progressive people who are not white? Is race or class the determinant of the struggle? One of the paradoxes of this debate is that those unions that practise multi-racialism are tactically cautious but ideologically – in the longer-term – more radical, while those that are most keenly exclusivist are often rhetorically belligerent but ideologically conservative ('playing into the hands of apartheid', opponents might say). A frequent criticism by unionists oriented towards *Black Consciousness* (BC) unionists is that FOSATU is 'dominated by whites'. In fact, 15 out of 150 delegates at its last congress were white, but it is true that white academics have played an unusually prominent role. Similar criticism that white trade unionists are 'only

'playing conscience games' was only partly muted by the death in police custody in December of Dr. Neil Aggett, Transvaal regional secretary of the *African Food and Canning Workers' Union*, whose secretary-general, Jan Theron, is also white. Differences based on race are also visible within the spectrum of unionists who are not white: competition in the car industry between NAAWU, whose leadership has a strong Coloured component, and MACWUSA, which is very much black (or 'black Black', as people sometimes explain), is certainly accentuated by the colour difference. Unionised South Africans of Indian descent are still largely members of unions under the conservative TUCSA umbrella⁵. All these differences, however, have not effectively allowed management to 'divide and rule'. In order to convince membership that the union is pushing hard, rival unions within one factory may well try to outstrip each other in toughness versus the management, which thus finds the demands against it increasing from all sides. Likewise, in political terms, it is highly unlikely that any of the unions, except the white ones, and perhaps some of the TUCSA ones, will endorse the government's current plans to woo Coloureds and Indians into the previously white-only political orbit.

Where unions sympathetic to black nationalism do differ is in tactical approach. FOSATU, with a much lower-profile leadership and less obviously political demands, reckons it can strengthen its base for the future and remain impervious to government assaults against its top echelon. This approach was encouraged by the arrest of 22 activists in 1976: the movement carried on without too much of a hiccup. The BC-oriented unions, such as Joe Mavi's *Black Municipal Workers Union* (BMWU), tend to throw up magnetic personalities with outspoken political messages, but there is a lack of organisation and discipline nearer the bottom and a risk that if the head is cut off (by detention) the body may cease to operate. Indeed, the BMWU does look like it was a flash in the pan. It is debatable, too, whether MACWUSA will remain the force it seemed to be a year or so ago, when the union that later became NAAWU seemed to suffer because of its unduly cautious defence of Thorzamile Botha, the Port Elizabeth community leader and *Ford* worker now living in Lesotho. But FOSATU unions believe the BC-oriented ones, and also SAAWU and MACWUSA, are less democratic, often relying on the appeal of one man and rarely going to the lowest ranks for decisions.

Black Consciousness as an ideology has, in any case, faded. (Its opponents would query whether it was ever, in fact, an ideology). Certainly, under the inspiring influence of the late Steve Biko, it created a mood that gave black intellectuals and student leaders the confidence to operate on their own without reference to white sympathisers who were often – unwittingly – paternalistic. But BC as a creed never permeated the ranks of

the ordinary worker. As mentioned, there is still a reluctance among many blacks to operate politically alongside white liberals or radicals, but it is clear that allegiance among black workers to the beliefs of the multi-racial ANC has become much stronger over the past few years. Indeed, it is part of government policy (*re* the present trial of SAAWU leaders) to prove a connection with ANC or SACTU. Although SAAWU is sometimes seen as BC-oriented, at the same time it has to be remembered that it originally broke away from the exclusivist *Black Allied Workers Union* (BAWU) in 1978 precisely because it wanted a multi-racial constitution. The same goes for another important union, the *General and Allied Workers Union* (GAWU), led by secretary-general Mary Ntseke and president Samson Ndou, against whom government would also like to press charges of ANC links.

Even organisations such as the *Azanian People's Organisation* (AZAPO), at its inception very much BC-looking, have been rocked by the debate over exclusivity. Its president, Curtis Nkondo, was ousted largely because he wanted to move more towards an ANC direction. The new President, Khehla Mthembu, though unwilling roundly to endorse ANC attitudes (there would be trouble with the law, in any case, if he did) has nevertheless tried to distance himself from the old ANC v. PAC antagonism. AZAPO is not, any way, of much consequence. But its internal differences do illustrate some of the prevalent tactical and ideological problems of modern South African black nationalism.

For its part, the ANC has become less dismissive of reformist movements such as FOSATU, which operate just within the laws of apartheid. Their relations will continue, as we have documented before, to be uneven. Sophisticated trade unionists are aware that strongly centralised nationalist movements (*vide* the MPLA in Angola) have little time for independent trade unionism when liberation comes. 'When Nelson Mandela comes to power, we must make sure the workers control him', said a delegate to the last FOSATU congress. At the same time it is only to be expected that ANC will infiltrate the trade union movement, for it is there that it might find a suitable base of natural sympathy and disciplined organisation from which to launch a more aggressive campaign of urban violence.

Hitherto the ANC has been remarkably cautious in military terms. Only economic targets have been attacked — more frequently now, but still seldom. In due course, political assassination will turn out to be a far more potent psychological weapon against whites. But in guerrilla wars by far the most effective (and ruthless) method of forcing the populace to choose sides has been to attack prominent members of the local community (i.e. urban community council leaders, schoolteachers etc) who seem to be unduly 'moderate' and reformist.

The biggest ANC conundrum still remains Buthelezi's Inkatha, by far the largest political organisation above board in South Africa, with around a quarter of a million paid up members. Although officially Inkatha is damned out of hand by the ANC, and in Soweto it is probable that its support has been overtaken by the ANC⁶, a substantial number of South Africa's 6 million Zulus, the biggest ethnic group in the country, still follow Buthelezi. In addition, many Zulus feel that the ANC is dominated by Xhosa-speakers at the expense of the Zulu⁷. The ANC knows it cannot go too far in its hostility to the Zulu leader. For his part, Buthelezi knows that time is not on his side. The longer he proves unable to produce the political goods, the more his support will drift towards the ANC. For the South African government, the intrinsic differences between Buthelezi, the ANC and the trade unions may be exploited in the short-term; but in the end they are all heading in the same direction •

Footnotes

1. The vast majority of nationalist-minded black trade unionists belong to five groupings. The Big Five are:

The Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU) under secretary-general Joe Foster. Now over 100,000 strong, FOSATU itself is dependent on three main unions:

- i) *National Allied and Automobile Workers' Association* (NAAWU), led by secretary-general Fred Sauls. Over 12,000 workers.
- ii) *Metal & Allied Workers' Union* (MAWU), led by secretary-general David Sibabi. 30,000 members.
- iii) *National Union of Textile Workers*, led by secretary-general Obet Zuma. 13,000 members.

FOSATU is strictly multi-racial, even expelling one of its leading members, Calvin Nkabinda, general-secretary of the *Engineering and Allied Workers Union*, for alleged racism. FOSATU is flexible on the registration question, allowing its member nations to register if they think it advantageous. *The Council of Unions of SA* (CUSA) embraces 49,000 members under president Albert Mosenthal and secretary-general Phiroshaw Camay. It accepts registration under government regulations, but has a pro-Black Consciousness philosophy.

The South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) has had the fastest growth, mainly in East London with at least 70,000 members under secretary-general Sam Kikine, president Thozamile Gqueta and organising secretary Sisa Njikelana, all of whom are detained. Though it does not accept Black Consciousness, it is a predominantly black movement, whereas FOSATU has a number of whites and many Coloured (including its secretary-general) in high places. SAAWU has a reputation for belligerence matched only, perhaps, by *Government Zini's Motor Assemblers & Component Workers' Union* (MACWUSA), which shares the same approach. Some would say it amounts to 'Time is too short. Strike first, talk later'. SAAWU and MACWUSA both strongly against registration.

The General Workers' Union (GWU) is an important body that has remained unregistered and unaffiliated to a major grouping. Secretary-general: David Lewis. Membership: Over 18,000.

The African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU), which, now in conjunction with the Food and Canning Workers, has over 18,000 members under the secretary of Jan Theron. It is also opposed to registration.

An invaluable guide to trade union statistics is Working Paper

- No. 45 by Shirley Miller issued by the *South African Labour and Development Research Unit* (SAALDRU) in Cape Town.
2. About 40% of mineworkers are still foreigners on contract, mainly from Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique.
 3. See the Rockefeller-funded *Report on US Policy Towards South Africa (South Africa: Timing Running Out)*, p.80.
 4. Other leading trade unionists detained in the past year include Emma Mashinini (later released) of the *Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union*; Rita Ndzanga (later released) of *GAWU*; Eric Mntonga of *SALWU*; Dr. Liz Floyd of the *Industrial Aid Society*; and many others.
 5. The *Trade Union Council of SA* (TUCSA), before the Wiehahn Report, encouraged 'parallel' (i.e. segregated) unions for members of different races within the same industry. These unions were regarded as 'sweetheart unions' or Uncle Toms by the nationalist-minded blacks. But TUCSA has had to become increasingly reformist in order to retain its black membership.
 6. See the invaluable 6-volume report of the Buthelezi Commission, issued earlier this year – largely the work of Prof. Lawrence Schlemmer.
 7. Though Albert Luthuli, long-serving ANC president was a Zulu (related to Buthelezi), the only top Zulus now in the ANC are Moses Mabida, who is also secretary-general of the SA Communist Party, and Johnny Makatini, representative at the UN. President Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, secretary-general Alfred Nzo are all Xhosa.

CSO: 4700/1616

REPATRIATION OF ZIMBABWEAN WORKERS REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 82 p 10

[Article by Norman Ngale]

[Text]

A DECISION by the Zimbabwean Government to have nothing to do with deals between South Africa and the then Rhodesia has led to a move by the RSA to repatriate more than 20 000 Zimbabweans.

Spokesman for the Department for Co-operation and Development, Mr J Oostehuizen revealed this to The SOWETAN in an interview at the department's headquarters in Pretoria.

Mr Oostehuizen said this started on February 6, 1981, when Mr Kumbirayi Gangayi, Minister of Labour and Social Services for Zimbabwe announced that his Government would not renew a licence for the recruitment of mine labourers.

Mine labour in Zimbabwe and other neighbouring states has long been recruited through the employment bureau of (KwaTemba) an independent Johannesburg based recruiting company.

An agreement on other categories of labour entered into between the RSA and the then Rhodesian Government on a five yearly basis has also not been renewed, according to the spokesman.

"All this has put South Africa in a difficult position because you cannot have workers from foreign countries without the existence of any labour agreement. This means that South Africa would have workers from another country without the knowledge and consent of the country", Mr Oostehuizen said.

Zimbabwean workers in South Africa are now being repatriated after existing labour contracts expired, he said. Already, according to a spokesman, between 4 000 and 5 000 Zimbabweans have been repatriated since the beginning of this year.

Following border control established in 1963, Mr Oostehuizen said, two concessions to accommodate Zimbabweans who lived in the Republic at the time were made.

The first is that people who had been in the country before January 1, 1953 were granted

exemption from being repatriated. The second concession was that people who had been in South Africa before January 1, 1958 and had worked for an employer for five years, were granted exemption from being repatriated. This latter exemption had to be renewed on a five yearly basis.

"We receive applications for exemption from repatriation daily and in dealing with individual cases, the department has taken a very humane attitude," Mr Oostehuizen said.

The Zimbabwean Government gave notice that they did not recognise the validity of any document which bore the word Rhodesia", Mr Oostehuizen said.

This, he said, affected Zimbabweans who in the past used to travel between the two countries through what was known as the Rhodesian Workers Travel Document.

MEDIEVAL LIVING CONDITIONS, DISEASES DEPLORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

MOST OF US take a cavalier attitude to the scandal of the present epidemic of diseases that put South Africa somewhere in the Medieval ages healthwise.

There are more cases of polio deaths reported in the papers. This comes after a country-wide cholera scare not long ago and even typhoid death. We learn from medical sectors that diseases such as these are unheard of in developing or Western countries. South Africa makes claims to being such a country. It is true that there would be a vast outcry in other such countries if there was an outbreak of any of the diseases running almost rampant in our country.

The truth is that for all its so-called "progress" parts of South Africa are Third World. This is not the result of lack of incentive or the retardedness of the people but because of politics.

There are many parts of this land which have outdated and almost Medieval conditions of living. Even without taking cognisance of the deplorable conditions in the so-called homelands, there are areas even in the urban sections of the land that are smack in the Middle Ages.

South Africa is a country of paradox. There is vast wealth and abject poverty side by side — a feature which is incidentally not uncommon of capitalist countries. But there is something else happening here. The country is balkanised into racial enclaves with an eye more to satisfying outmoded ideological positions than progress.

As long as those who rule are locked into the thinking that separate development is morally sound and economically viable we will continue having such uncalled for disasters.

CSO: 4700/1615

NEAR RECORD IMMIGRATION INCREASE IN 1981 REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa gained a near record 41 542 new citizens through immigration last year, according to revised and final figures computed by the Department of Statistics.

The massive upswing in immigration was recorded despite political uncertainty over the future of South-West Africa and uncertainty over the republic's own constitutional developments.

The figures, obtained from the department yesterday, show that

the net gain to the country of immigrants last year — when the loss of 8 791 emigrants was subtracted — was 32 751.

And of these 24 448 are economically active.

The overall intake of immigrants last year was the highest in three years, compared with the 22 258 of 1980 and 13 132 of 1979.

At the same time, the loss of 8 791 emigrants was the lowest in the period, compared with 11 363 in 1980 and 15 694 in 1979.

Latest figures show that

the upwards trend is continuing. In January this year the country gained 4 386 immigrants compared with 3 175 in that month last year.

A breakdown of professions and jobs of the economically active immigrants shows a welcome gain of 593 professional people including 184 engineers, 18 doctors and 45 teachers.

Clerks totalled 291 while production and related workers chalked up 699 immigrants during the month.

CSO: 4700/1611

CISKEI SECURITY BILL GIVES WIDE POWERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jul 82 p 19

[Article by Barbara Hart]

[Text]

EAST LONDON — A trip through Ciskei leaves one with thoughts on agriculture and conservation and a romantic admiration for the apparent tranquillity of the traditional African lifestyle.

This peaceful picture is the one President Lennox Sebe would like to show to the world. Investors and industrialists may be frightened off if they believe Ciskei is unstable, he has often said.

Yet a glance at recent media reports indicate that Ciskei is not as peaceful as he would like it to be, and not all accept the status quo.

At least 19 have been detained since April. Some have appeared on charges under the Terrorism Act. Others are still being investigated.

Chief Sebe has told the National Assembly of three "terrorist" encounters in Mdantsane. Ciskei security forces in a blitz from June 16 to 26 confiscated large quantities of pamphlets of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress and made many arrests.

Conflict between the independent trade union movement, based

in East London, and the Ciskei Government continues. After the recent detention of three trade unionists a union spokesman condemned "the complete terrorism against trade unionists by the Ciskeian Government."

The security head, Major-General Charles Sebe, claims the detentions had nothing to do with union activities but were for furthering the "aims of the SA Communist Party and the ANC."

Each time Chief Sebe has announced an encounter with "terrorists," he has assured the House that the State is safe because of the work of the "Sons of the Ciskei" in the security forces.

Last week the National Security Bill, which gives wide powers to Commander-General of Security Charles Sebe, was read a third time.

Chief Sebe, during the second reading, said there were "drastic measures" in parts of the Bill. "But we believe those to be a necessary and fair set of counter measures to defend our orderly society against anarchy and revolution."

The Bill, which repeals 34 Acts, inclu-

ding the dreaded Emergency Proclamation R252 under which most security arrests were made, is based partly on the Rabie Commission report.

When enacted it will authorise General Sebe to decide on who will be detained or restricted, what organisations are unlawful, what newspapers may be registered or what slogans, salutes or songs should be prohibited.

An associate professor of African politics at Rhodes University, Professor Nancy Charlton, has described the Bill as the reaction of a small frightened elite feeling threatened by mounting opposition.

"It is short sighted to rely on the force of arms."

Professor John Dugard, of the Centre of Applied Legal Studies, said the Bill showed the clear influence of the Rabie Commission report and the South African Internal Security Act, which meant legislation being

modelled on the "repressive laws of the Republic."

"Surely the South African Government, which claims to be influenced by Christian, Western values, could set a better example to its offspring than it has done."

Whatever the criticism, the Bill has made General Sebe the most powerful man in Ciskei — which has about 666 000 people — a position he could never have dreamt of when he joined the South African Police in 1957.

His career has been extraordinary. He served in both the uniformed and security branches before becoming a founder member of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services in 1977.

He has maintained a close link with his South African counterparts. His rise in Ciskei's police has been rapid and after five years he is a major-general.

CSO: 4700/1612

PUBLIC APATHY TO CIVIL DEFENSE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Trevor Jones]

[Text]

Several misconceptions exist about the nature of Civil Defence and many people believe that if they joined, they would be expected to carry arms or face army-style call-ups.

A booklet published by the Johannesburg City Council defines Civil Defence as "organised and immediate action to deal with any form of disaster."

This would mean, explains the booklet, steps taken during or after a disaster to save lives, protect property and maintain essential services.

The Civil Defence organisation is divided into several sections. These include: Fire fighting and rescue, medical, maintenance, care and comfort, traffic control, communications and transport.

Mr Henk van Elst, Johannesburg's Civil Defence chief, said nobody involved in Civil Defence would have to carry any form of arms.

Only a few hours attendance a month was required of Civil Defence members, he added.

Any Johannesburg residents interested in

free first aid courses being offered from this month should telephone 724-0282.

Residents of other Witwatersrand towns should contact their respective municipalities.

At the top of Houghton Drive in Johannesburg there is a renovated house behind mesh with a small triangular sign on the wall. But few of the thousands of people who pass the building daily know or care about its function.

The red-and-yellow sign says "Civil Defence". In the event of a disaster, all Civil Defence activity in Johannesburg will be co-ordinated from the building which is the command headquarters for the city.

The Witwatersrand has been spared a major disaster so far, but when calamity strikes the small Civil Defence membership in most towns will face an awesome task trying to cope with the situation.

Interest in Civil Defence dropped dramatically after the Civil Defence Act was amended in 1978. Now, four years later, no Reef municipality has more than 600 active volunteers.

Reef Civil Defence

chiefs say that although they are not happy with their memberships, they have given up grumbling about it and are trying to build a solid, well-trained core of active members.

Dwindling interest has made this strategy a necessity if some form of civil defence is to survive the public's apathy.

The Johannesburg Civil Defence organisation, with 320 members out of a population of 500 000, is stressing that each household should have its own "membership."

"We are now offering free first-aid courses, with no obligation to join Civil Defence," said Mr Hend van Elst, the Johannesburg chief.

"Each member of the home should have a knowledge of first-aid and home safety. From there we will try to get people interested in civil defence again."

Mr Pat Schmidt of Sandton said: "It's no use having big campaigns if people drop out after six months."

Mr M J van der Linde, assistant manager of Randburg's Civil Defence Unit, said a big problem was keep-

ing members occupied — and thereby interested in civil defence.

He said the Sandton Civil Defence Unit, with about 300 active members, had maintained interest by giving worthwhile training which members could put into practice.

"They drive ambulances, work at the fire station and in the radio room, and other areas."

Despite these efforts to prevent boredom, Civil Defence membership on the Witwatersrand remains low.

Randburg and Boksburg have 600 members, and Springs 314.

There are 530 in Alberton and 20 in Brakpan.

Apathy towards civil defence has been attributed to several factors, including the military and political connotations of the "defence" part of the name, and a change-over of organisational structure.

Mr van der Linde said he had found that many people were put off by the word "defence."

Mr van Elst said many people still saw politics behind Civil Defence.

A former East Rand Civil Defence chief said the necessity for civil defence organisations could be compared to the police and defence forces.

"It doesn't matter who governs the country, we have to have these organisations," he said.

A Johannesburg City Councillor Mr Lionel Keenan said the public was too smug and not safety conscious.

"We won't consider ourselves as part of a statistic until something happens. I think the reason for this attitude is that people say to each other: 'We have never had any

disasters, and if it does happen, someone will do something — but don't look at me!'"

The switch by many town councils from a decentralised to a centralised system of civil defence has also been cited as a factor contributing to indifference.

An East Rand doctor who is a former Civil Defence chief, said when the legislation was amended in 1978 municipalities were given the choice of operating a centralised or decentralised system.

Under the decentralised system, a town is divided into a number of smaller zones.

In an emergency, members of each unit can be called on to act in any area of a town, not only their own.

"Before the switch to a centralised system, homeowners in each zone had to become involved in the civil defence for their suburb," he said. "When the centralised system was opted for, interest just dropped off."

Mr van Elst said Johannesburg operated a mixture of the two systems.

"Because of the size of the city, we have established two sub-headquarters in the northern and southern areas. But the system is basically a centralised one," he said.

As to which system is the most desirable, Mr van Elst supported the option given to local authorities.

"What works in one town may not work in another. The important thing is that a disaster will be controllable."

Mr van Elst said many people had a fancy answer to the possibility of a major disaster.

"They say that 'insurance' will cover their losses. But people do not seem to realise that no amount of insurance can restore lives."

GOVERNMENT STOCK SHORTAGE LOOMS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 82 p 12

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text]

AS the Treasury does not have to come to the capital market again this year to raise money to finance its loan programme, some market observers believe there will be a scarcity of Government stock.

This implies that rates will ease as buyers come into the market to bid for stock to meet their portfolio requirements. But this view runs counter to a strongly held conviction that there is still scope for an upward movement in rates.

As evidence this school points to the rates at last week's tender issue of RSAs and the subsequent upward nudging of rates in the secondary market trading. But the rate pattern looks uneven with a marked preference for the shorter end of the market and reported persistent selling at the longer end.

At the weekend the 12½% RSA 2003 was quoted at 14,63%. This is, of course, lower than the RSA 1997 which was sold in the tender at 14,68%. On the other hand the 1997 is standing about 14,79% in the market, a higher yield than the tender price. Both shorter-term loans are several points higher than the rates established by the tender.

On the other hand, there are reports that the Reserve Bank has been offering stock on the market at rates which shade those established at the tender.

Dealers report that they are unable to read the market clearly. They say it is full of uncertainties with the underlying sentiment distinctly bearish.

It is asked why the Treasury did not accept most of the money tendered. It might have pushed the average rate a little higher and the Treasury might have had to pay a little more for its money, but it would have drained some of the excess investment cash out of the market.

But the authorities might have been hesitant to let rates rise too fast too soon. They probably want to see how the rest of the year unfolds; and there is nothing to prevent a Treasury tender issue later, not to raise money but to sterilise it.

Another possibility is that the Treasury prefers to stand on the sidelines because of heavy public-sector capital issues scheduled for the remainder of this year. A total of R900-million is involved with several big borrowers in the queue, and for their sake the Treasury might not want to see rates soaring.

Armscor is down for R60-million, Transport Services R50-million, both this month. In August, Iscor is the biggest on the list with R50-million and the SWA Administration at R40-million. The Land Bank will look for R100-million of new money in September when Ucor will ask for R65-million and Johannesburg for R40-million.

In October Escom will seek R80-million with the

Post and Telecommunications wanting to raise R50-million. Armscor will be back for R50-million in November, with the EDC down for R50-million and the Rand Water Board looking for R30-million.

If rates persist on the high side some borrowers might not want to come to the market and will fund their requirement by short-term financing.

This week UAL and Volkskas Merchant will sound the market for the Arsmcor issue. I believe that the total loan/loans will be scaled down to R50-million and that there will be a preference for shorter-term borrowing.

IN spite of the money market's being short of R656-million at the June monthend, I am told that most banks closed their books in a reasonably comfortable state.

One bank had a little difficulty and bid up to 18½% for one-week money.

What surprised the market on Friday was that Reserve Bank accommodation fell to R580-million. It is believed that the cash came from Government spending and this week there should be another easing of the position as banknotes start returning to

the Reserve Bank.

Tightness in the last few trading days of June sent the bankers' acceptance rate up to 17,25%. The rate could have eased because of demand, but it is expected that when this week's bills are offered the higher rate will be needed for inducement.

Last week's bills will mature at the end of September when tax money is due, but this week's bills will come into October and they won't be as popular.

The Treasury bill discount rate rose 10 points to an average 16,36% with some tenderers getting bills at 16,40%. There is a strong market belief that the movement of the TB rate is being carefully controlled. But pressure on the TB rate is not read as any official desire to put pressure on prime rate.

It would seem that the desire is to have it match the BA rate which gives a positive yield of about 18% to the end of October..

Average rates paid by the banks on Friday were 17% to the end of July, 17½% to early September and 17,1% to the end of October.

Building societies were paying 16% to 17% for one-year money. The BA rate is certainly more attractive.

CSO: 4700/1612

SADF INTRODUCES CAREER, COMPENSATION SCHEME

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Johan Buys]

[Text]

A NEW career and compensation scheme for South African Air Force pilots and navigators — enabling the Air Force to use each man to the maximum of his potential — was announced by the chief of the Air Force, Lieutenant-General A M Muller, over the weekend.

Speaking at a parade at the central flying school, Dunnottar, the general said the main object of the system — known as the "flexi service scheme" — was to retain the services of Air Force pilots and navigators, who were trained at considerable expense to the State.

This would be done by offering them two career streams with justifiable recognition to both groups.

The smaller group, would consist of men who had the necessary talent to reach the top ranks in the force, but were forced to leave active flying at an earlier age.

The bigger, but also equally important group, would be those men whose talents were mainly concentrated on flying until retiring age.

The general explained the system: After the first 10 years of service — which included the two-year training period — both groups would receive a remuneration equal to the maximum annual salary grade of a major.

After this, the flying services group could accept further 10-year service periods with even bigger remunerations at the end of each 10-year period.

At the completion of service at 20 or 30 years these men would also qualify for other benefits, such as annual pension and leave credits.

Salaries would increase — irrespective of promotion — to that of the rank of commandant, the general said.

Men chosen for long-term careers in the Air Force, received the same remuneration and service benefits

after 10 years. During their career they would be groomed for senior command and staff appointments.

To keep pace with technological progress, selected men would also be given the opportunity of taking degree courses at a military academy or university.

Gen Muller said: "With this flexi-service the Air Force is endeavouring to utilise each individual to the maximum of his potential and interest — to have the cockpits manned with top flying skills to ensure the optimum utilisation of our air power."

Gen Muller said the excellence of hardware alone did not make an effective air force. It was of little use unless operated and maintained by personnel of equal excellence.

"When matched, the combination produces an elite fighting force. I have the feeling that the SAAF is such an elite force."

CSO: 4700/1612

SOUTH AFRICA

MINERAL EXPORTS DROP FOURTEEN PERCENT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jul 82 p 8

[Text]

THE worldwide economic recession is reflected in the performance of South Africa's mineral exports in the first quarter of 1982.

The Minerals Bureau of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs says first-quarter earnings totalled R2 615-million against the previous quarter's R3 065-million — a decline of 14.7%.

The drop is attributable largely to depressed prices and lower sales for gold, as well as substantially weaker markets for other minerals, especially the platinum group metals, uranium and vanadium.

However, income from mineral exports would have been much less were it not for the cushioning effect of a weak rand against the dollar and currencies of major customers in Europe and the Far East.

The bureau says first-quarter gold sales fell 8.4% from the previous quarter, and this, with the lower price, resulted in a reduction to 70.7% in gold's contribution to mineral export earnings. Gold's share in the quarter to last December was 74.4%.

Expressed in total receipts covering both domestic and export mineral sales, the quarter showed earnings of R3 150-million — 12.6% down on the December quarter's total.

The situation would have been worse were it not for improved domestic sales, es-

pecially of coal.

Coal: Sales totalled R575-million, constituting 18.3% of the value of total mineral sales in the first quarter. Although 30% more than in the first quarter of 1981, the earnings were 14% down on the December quarter because of a drop in coal export volume.

Recession and the oil surplus weakened demand coal. Figures for anthracite, used for heating and in steel production, also fell.

Platinum group metals: World markets were depressed by production cuts in the US motor industry and low industrial consumption.

Diamonds: There was a 50% increase in the export value of diamonds (R84-million) compared with the December quarter, partly because of an increase in the quantity and a higher average price. However, this does not necessarily indicate a recovery in the diamond market as the performance is well below that of the first quarter of 1981.

Uranium oxide: Although world prices are weak because of curtailment of nuclear energy programmes, South African producers have been protected by long-term contracts.

Iron ore: Of the non-precious mineral commodities, iron ore made the largest contribution to sales after coal, providing 3% of the total. The value of exports improved on the first and final quarters of 1981.

Copper: Export earnings of R32 300 000 increased by 15.7% on the December quar-

ter, but declined by 22.7% compared to the first quarter of last year. An increase in SA demand for electrical applications resulted in a substantial increase in the value of sales (35.2%) compared with the first quarter of 1981. Production levels have remained relatively constant.

Manganese ore: exports improved — against expectations — on the first and final quarters of 1981. The decline in the rand contributed.

Asbestos: Export earnings of R19 100 000 fell by nearly 30% from the December quarter.

Silver: Sales value fell by about 20% from the first and final quarters of 1981.

Lead: Exports and earnings of R10 600 000 were well above those of the first quarter of 1981, but fell heavily from December.

Vanadium: Exports have been affected by the world steel recession. Because of low production costs South Africa has been able to weather the recession better than most of its competitors.

Nickel: Domestic and export sales were erratic although production remained uniform. SA sales and exports were low in the December quarter, but recovered in the first quarter of this year to about the same as in the first quarter of 1981.

Chrome ore and sand: Chrome exports showed little change relative to both the first and final quarters of last year. Although tonnages exported declined, there was an increase in the average rand price obtained. Overseas markets remain weak.

COMPANIES VIEW FOR COAL QUOTA EXPORT ALLOCATIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jul 82 p 11

[Article by Adam Payne]

[Text]

BIG mining houses and small coal-mining companies are lumped together in the Government's allocations totalling 25-million tons a year under Phase 4 of the Richards Bay coal export programme.

These additional exports, bringing the total to 73-million tons a year, will not begin about 1990.

The principal allocations, which are provisional and subject to exporters meeting conditions which vary from company to company, are:

Amcoal 4-million tons a year; Trans-Natal Coal Corporation 4-million; Anglovaal 1-million; GFSA 1-million; JCI 1 500 000; Rand Mines 2 500 000; Transvaal Coal Owners Association 1-million; Clydesdale Collieries 500 000; Shell Coal 500 000; BP Coal 500 000; Total 500 000; International Coal Development, a subsidiary of Agip, which in turn is part of ENI, the Italian State energy company, 2-million.

Other allocations include Messina Transvaal Development 500 000 tons; Severin Minerals Corporation 450 000; and Grinaker Holdings 500 000.

Provisional allocations reported but not confirmed have been offered to:

Concor, civil engineers, 500 000 tons; Diamonds & Grant, mining in Northern Natal, 200 000; Toulana in the Dundee area 250 000; Duiker Exploration, mining in Natal, 500 000; Kangra Holdings, also in Natal, 500 000.

The Government decided last September to increase the quota from 48-million tons a year by 32-million tons a year to 80-million tons in the 1990s. However, the provisional allocations now sent to companies by the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs total 25-million tons.

It seems that about 28 companies have been offered allocations, but there could be more because the allocations are known only to the companies themselves and the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

Of the 25-million tons, 18-million tons have been offered to the major coal-mining houses and the oil companies and 7-million to relatively minor operators.

A coal expert commented that if about 30 companies were marketing South African coal there could be confusion and the increase in allocations could be counter-productive.

Nevertheless, the allocations are not final and the conditions imposed in each case may go some way to eliminating the problems of small export lots and a diversity in transport and marketing.

The conditions imposed appear to be in two classes:

The first is a condition applying to all mining houses requiring them to make commitments to co-ordinated marketing as well as financial measures for the expansion of rail and harbour facilities.

The second class appears to relate to individual mining houses. For instance, Trans-Natal Coal Corporation has been promoting the multi-product mining concept and its conditions are apparently related to this concept.

Thus, in terms of the second class of conditions the companies will have to qualify on an individual basis.

The allocations are likely to be a disappointment to Amcoal, Trans-Natal Coal Corporation and Clydesdale, which are likely to believe they make a more significant contribution to energy requirements than the allocations reflect.

The International Coal Development Company, associated with Agip Italian oil company, is in partnership with Savage & Lovemore in mining coal near Belfast for export through Maputo. Its 2-million ton allocation will be separate to that partnership.

Grinaker, which has an allocation of 500 000 tons, is mining coal in the Dundee and Newcastle districts and exporting through Durban. Its new allocation would be switched to Richards Bay.

Concor is mining in the Carolina area and Diamond & Grant operates in Northern Natal near Rand London's colliery. Toulana mines in the Dundee area.

SOUTH AFRICA

SLOW BRICK ORDERS REFLECT STATE OF ECONOMY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Andrew McNulty]

[Text] AFTER booming demand less than two years ago led to chronic brick shortages and delivery lead times of 18 months, brick manufacturers are now stockpiling bricks in many areas.

This underlines the severe cyclical swings in activity in this industry.

An outstanding barometer of the economy, orders for bricks started slowing

last October, while some sectors are only now starting to feel the pinch.

Manufacturers emphasise that brick demand is related almost directly to overall building activity and economic conditions — but some are optimistic that the country's critical housing shortage will ensure that activity is soon stoked up.

Cedric Savage, managing director of Corobrik, which produces about 51% of the country's bricks from 45 factories, says the group's sales in the first two months of the financial year, April and May, are 5% down on the period last year.

"So far this year looks

better than anticipated. But on economic predictions next year may be a bad one."

Corobrik has run up a national stockpile of no fewer than 110-million bricks.

The worst affected area is Durban/Maritzburg, where the 37-million bricks stockpiled are equivalent to about 40 days' delivery.

The Transvaal, the Free State and the Western Cape have each had to start building up stocks at one or more factories.

Corobrik recently spent about R19-million on erecting six new brick factories and also expanded at many others, resulting in a 14% increase in production capacity.

"If the market worsens we will have to look at closing some factories, starting with the least efficient ones.

"But with 45 factories the adverse effect of shutdowns on the group's unit costs is relatively small," claims Mr Savage.

CSO: 4700/1612

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES FACE MAJOR PROFIT LOSSES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by John Spira]

[Text]

MORE than half of the industrial companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange will suffer major profit declines if interest rates remain at current levels for the next two to five years.

According to the University of Stellenbosch Business School, which has focused its analytical microscope on 248 of the JSE's more important industrial shares, 52.5% of companies will experience earnings setbacks of between 6% and 25% during this period — exclusively as a result of high interest rates.

Given the speed with which economic cycles change, such a forecast tends, perhaps, to present too gloomy a view of the future.

It nevertheless highlights the vulnerability of highly geared companies to steep increases in interest rates.

Of the companies studied, 35.9% are expected to suffer profit falls of between 0% and 5%, 7.3% will be hit by between 26% and 50% and the remaining 4% will have their earnings reduced by more than 50% (see accompanying table).

The potentially worst-affected sectors are transport (with an anticipated 24% decline), followed by fishing (18.8%), food (14.3%), pharmaceutical (12.2%), sugar (10.3%) and industrial holding (9.9%).

These, clearly, are the sectors which contain companies which have relatively high gearing.

And the blow to profits as a result of higher interest rates will be exacerbated by the economic recession as well, as by high inflation rates.

The forecast for 1982 is rather less pessimistic.

A smaller percentage of the companies analysed fall

into the heavy-casualty category, with an encouraging 59.7% projected to experience profit declines of 5% or less as a result of the major additional interest burden.

Only 1.6% of companies will suffer interest-induced profit declines of more than 50%, 4.4% will be hit to the tune of 25% to 50% and 34.3% fall into the 6% to 25% range.

However, certain JSE sectors (and, consequently, certain companies within these sectors) will be badly hit by the surge in interest rates over the past year.

Fishing, pharmaceutical, food, steel, stores and clothing look particularly vulnerable.

The University of Stellenbosch Business School's Professor Arminius Archer explains that the survey assumes that the financial structure of companies will not deviate significantly from the 1981 published figures. Further, no real growth in profits is assumed.

In the forecast for 1982, the higher interest was applied only to short-term interest-bearing debt. In the longer-

FORECAST PERCENTAGE DROP IN COMPANY PROFITS

SECTOR	Total number of companies	Sector average (%)	FORECAST FOR LONGER TERM			
			0-5%	6-25%	26-50%	50%+
			No.	No.	No.	No.
Industrial Holding	33	9,9	6	18	5	4
Beverages & Hotels	7	7,9	2	4	1	-
Building	19	6,8	10	7	2	-
Chemicals	10	4,7	5	3	1	1
Clothing	23	8,2	9	11	3	2
Food	11	14,3	2	7	1	1
Fishing	7	18,6	4	2	1	-
Furniture	16	8,8	5	9	1	1
Engineering	26	7,8	11	15	-	-
Electronics	7	3,1	6	1	-	-
Motors	20	7,3	4	15	1	-
Paper	15	4,3	7	8	-	-
Pharmaceutical	7	12,2	4	2	-	1
Printing	7	4,3	4	3	-	-
Steel	5	5,8	2	3	-	-
Transport	3	24,0	-	2	1	-
Stores	23	7,9	6	16	1	-
Sugar	4	10,3	2	2	-	-
Tobacco	3	5,8	-	3	-	-
TOTALS	248		89	131	18	10
PERCENTAGE	100		35,9	52,8	7,3	4,0

term forecast, the calculations were based on all interest-bearing debt.

In a separate set of calculations, Prof Archer expressed interest paid in 1981 as a percentage of profits before tax.

The highest individual percentages in the various sectors ranged from 11% to 77%. The forecast figures for 1982 range from 12% to well over 100%. For the longer term the range is from 20% to about 140%.

According to Prof Archer: "With the outlook for increased profits relatively

bleak due to the present recession, companies will be forced to reduce their exposure to interest-bearing debt.

"This should reduce financial risk. But unfortunately, the inflation risk will increase simultaneously because a company is affected by inflation only to the extent that its assets are equity-financed.

"The serious investor should be very careful in selecting shares for potential investment. Companies' exposure to interest payments should be carefully analysed and prices to be paid should be adjusted accordingly."

MERGER OF STEEL TRADING-EXPORT GROUPS REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Excerpt]

SOUTH Africa's two largest private-sector, independent steel trading and exporting groups, with a combined (all-products) turnover recently near R1 500-million, have "reached agreement in principle" to a wedding with far-reaching domestic and international implications.

The directors of both groups told Business Times exclusively this week that the marriage will also involve Iscor and is expected to lead to "the combining of the steel-export activities" of the private-sector parties.

In a deal worth "deep into eight figures", Macsteel Holdings is poised to acquire control of Leo Raphaely and Sons.

The Macsteel group enjoys sales thought to be near R500-million and assets confirmed at "well over R100-million".

Turnover of all the companies and divisions in the Leo Raphaely group, including Raphaely International Holdings, was comfortably above R1 000-million before the recent contraction in world steel markets.

Macsteel will now be responsible for a much enlarged steel trading and exporting empire, for which still more expansion is expected to be announced soon.

Leo Raphaely has for some years enjoyed the lion's share of steel exports from South Africa via the private sector, primarily to the East.

Macsteel, on the other hand, has been expanding at a prodigious pace, concentrating especially on South American markets, and will now become by far the largest exporter of mild steels.

Iscor has served as the supplier of the basic steel for a number of the overseas markets.

Exports into the depressed world steel market are currently running at about 1.6-million tons, of which a relatively small 120 000 tons has been going to the US, according to Iscor's divisional GM for steel marketing, Nols Olivier.

A director of Macsteel, Jack Gerber, comments: "There are various options for packaging the deal. I cannot reveal these, as each carries implications that still have to be weighed."

"However, I can say that our export sales will be boosted dramatically."

"Also, considering that we are making good profits despite the recession overseas, and that we are going ahead with multi-million expansion plans decided before the latest developments, prospects should be pleasing when the world steel market recovers."

Mr Gerber will not disclose Macsteel's profits. But these are known to exceed R10-million a year — and a mooted further takeover could take them higher.

I asked Rudolf Raphaely, the remarkable septuagenarian entrepreneur who carried the family business (launched in 1913) into the big league, why he and his board had decided to go in with Macsteel.

"As you know, they have been talking to us for at least two years. They have strengths which complement ours."

CSO: 4700/1612

VOLKSWAGEN CAR PLANT PLANS TO RE-OPEN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jul 82 p 4

[Text]

WHILE Volkswagen was preparing yesterday to reopen its paralysed plant in Uitenhage today after a work stoppage a week ago by 5 000 workers, Ford and General Motors in Port Elizabeth appeared to be in no hurry and only aim at reopening early next week.

Both companies have already announced that they were working out schedules to reactivate the plants, but gave no indication of when this would happen.

WAITING

The director of public affairs at Ford, Mr Dunbar Bucknall, said yesterday that the company was waiting to be informed by the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) when their members would be

ready to return to work. The company was hoping that the union would do this at the Industrial Council meeting today, said Mr Bucknall.

Volkswagen announced on Tuesday that it intended reactivating its plant gradually today and tomorrow, and that they were hoping to be in full operation on Monday. They will accommodate all workers who were on strike but work hours will be changed to balance production.

However, Ford and General Motors appeared to be hoping that a settlement would be reached before Monday on the wage dispute which caused a walkout of more than 5 000 workers at their plants.

- ADVISE
A spokesman for

General Motors said yesterday that the company would advise Naawu today when workers should return for the reopening of its plant.

Although official comment could be obtained from the companies on this aspect, it has been learnt reliably that they preferred to wait until after three scheduled further Industrial Council meetings scheduled for today and tomorrow on the wage dispute.

The workers had, however, already decided at a mass meeting held on Monday that they wanted to return to work and had proved this by turning up for work in their thousands for the past two days only to find the gates of the premises locked.

CSO: 4700/1611

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

REFRIGERATORS TO ZAIRE--SOUTH African-developed commercial refrigerators that run on standard domestic 2-phase electricity of 220/240 volts (as opposed to industrial fridges running on 3-phase power) are being exported to Zaire. These fridges--launched in 1980 by Rogers Refrigerators of Kew--were first developed by Roger Inns, who founded the manufacturing company with Dennis Ehrke and financial backer Jim Boswell, son of the Boswell circus founder. Today the company turns over R720 000 a year, marketing primarily to delicatessens, corner cafes and the black supermarkets. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 5]

WEST GERMAN INVESTMENT--SOUTH Africa now ranks 11th in the list of accumulated West German investment overseas, says an International Herald Tribune survey. South Africa finds itself ahead of Israel, Australia, Iran, Japan, Singapore, Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, but behind the Canary Islands, where most of West German investment goes on tourism. The US, France and Holland show the biggest increase in German investments for 1979-80, while South Africa is on a par with Spain, Canada and Brazil in terms of increase in investment. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 5]

ICODEV COAL ALLOCATION--THE little-known International Coal Development (Icodev) has leapt into prominence among significant coal exporters with its provisional allocation this week of 2-million tons a year for Richards Bay phase 4. Alan Tew, formerly MD of the Transvaal Coal Owners Association and leading personality in the SA coal industry, arrives in Johannesburg this week to head the operation. Icodev, formed in 1979 to acquire substantial steam coal reserves in the Belfast, Carolina and Breyten areas of the Eastern Transvaal, is to produce steam coal for export primarily to the Italian market. Its main beneficiary shareholder is Agip Coal of Milan, part of ENI, the Italian state energy company and among the largest groups in Europe. In a new expansion of SA institutional interests in the coal industry, a significant minority participation in Icodev is being acquired by Bankorp, the Sanlam-controlled listed company which controls Senbank Trust Bank and Mercabank. Most of Icodev's production will be by opencast methods, the total capital required to bring the mine to production being estimated at R50 an annual ton or a total of about R100-million in today's money. The fact that the mine will play a significant role in stimulating the Carolina area and also that the coal will largely be tied to the Italian market, providing some stability and security in the now-uncertain international coal markets, appear to have been the main reasons for the company's success in getting its relatively high allocation. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 5]

EXCOM ORDER--A MAJOR world first will result from the placement by Escom of a R120-million order for a dry-cooling system on GEA Air Cooled Systems. Escom has issued a letter of intent to GEA, a local affiliate of the giant GEA Germany, for the design and manufacture of the direct air-cooled steam condensation system for the Matimba power station. According to GEA managing director Franz Vogt, the installation will be more than 10 times bigger than any other similar installation in the world. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 1]

AZAPO PUBLIC MEETING--THE Soweto branch of Azapo will hold a general public meeting this Sunday to discuss among other things the isolation campaign on South Africa. The meeting starts at 2pm at the Orlando DOCC. The public is urged to attend and, according to Mr Jefferson Lengane, an executive member, this will be a very important gathering. The meeting will also discuss the health crisis in the black community, following the recent outbreaks of polio and typhoid. Also on the agenda will be community-council elections. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jul 82 p 2]

ABORTED SOCCER TOUR--The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) yesterday said the aborted soccer tour of South Africa by overseas stars was "just a feather in the cap for the isolation campaign and a big hole in the ship of apartheid". The organisation applauded Kaizer Motaung and his club, Kaizer Chiefs, together with Moroka Swallows and Orlando Pirates for the step they had taken in asking the black community to stand behind them and "give the clubs the support and backing they so richly deserve" should any action be taken against them. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jul 82 p 3]

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS STRIKE--ABOUT 300 workers at Ferro Plastics and Rubber Industries Limited in Industria, Johannesburg, yesterday downed tools in demand of half-yearly wage increases. A worker representative said the employees had held a meeting at which they had decided on the action after management had failed to meet their demands. He said: "Management told us that the company is not making any profit so we could not be given any increases this year. We are not demanding any specific amount, merely what other workers are being given this time of the year, everywhere." All the workers are represented by the company's liaison committee as they have no union representation. Mr J Ngwenya, industrial relations officer at the company, yesterday confirmed that workers had downed tools. Meanwhile a spokesman for an undisclosed number of workers at Teltron Business Machines in Faradya, Johannesburg, yesterday said that management had told them that if they were not satisfied with the undisclosed increase they had been promised for September 1 they were welcome to resign. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jul 82 p 3]

MUSHANA STUDENTS SUSPENDED--NYANDA (Port Victoria)--More than 300 of the 495 pupils at Mushana Secondary School near here have been suspended after they stoned buildings, smashed windows and boycotted classes. The pupils, all from Forms 2 and 3, were suspended on July 12 following disturbances that left almost every window in the school broken, including those at the house of their principal, Mr Arlington Moyo. A Form 3 student said the pupils' main grievances were the dismissal of some cooks without apparent reason, porridge not properly cooked, an alleged assault on a pupil and alleged ill-treatment by the school's disciplinary committee. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 82 p 15]

OMEGA COAL--"OMEGA Coal is expecting to take a large slice out of the R40-million per annum market on the Witwatersrand," says Neville Kets, the managing director. Omerga COal has been launched as an "on the road" service to the industrial consumer. Says Mr Kets: "By today's demands the Reef alone is using one million tons of coal each year, excluding requirements by AECI, power stations and railways. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 24]

MAIZE ESTIMATE TRIMMED--SOUTH Africa's official 1981/82 maize crop estimate has been cut by 147,00 tons to 8,39-million from 8,53-million forecast last month, the agriculture department says. The estimate, which is based on conditions at the end of June, is sharply down from 1980/81's record out-turn of 14,64-million and reflects the effects of a drought earlier this year throughout main growing areas, a department spokesman says. He said maize estimates from every region showed decline. The Agriculture Department estimated grain sorghum output lower at 284,000 tons against last month's 303,000 and last season's 552,000 actual production. Sunflower seed production is estimated at 301,000 against 308,000 and 518,000 soyabeanas at 17,000 versus 18,000 and 26,000, groundnuts at 106,000 versus 108,000 and 213,000 and dry beans at 62,000 against 63,000 and 84,000. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 24]

OFFER TO CAR WORKERS--A 19,4 percent increase in minimum hourly rates has been offered car plant workers in East London. If accepted, it will bring this year's total minimum rates increase to 34,4 percent. The offer, announced yesterday by the Car Distributors Assembly plant, has been made to two unions represented at the CDA--the SA Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union. The unions have asked for time to consider the proposal and to consult members. Formal talks on wage hikes at the East London firm will resume on August 4, with an agreement expected to be finalised at the meeting. Proposals by CDA on improving other pay scales will mean an average increase of at least 23 percent this year on each grade. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 82 p 8]

VENDA CLAIMS--THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Venda's President Patrick Mpephu met at the Union Buildings yesterday to discuss the controversial Venda claims for a number of White towns in Northern Transvaal. The issue became especially controversial after Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Man-power, said at Louis Trichardt the Government had finally decided on Venda's consolidation and that he was not aware of any further demands for more land by Venda. The Venda Government immediately complained about Mr Fanie Botha's statement and an emergency meeting was arranged between President Mpephu and Mr Pik Botha yesterday. No agreement was reached yesterday. But President Mpephu expressed his satisfaction about the possibility of further discussions with the SA Government. Apart from the land issue other matters regarding economic projects and co-operation between the two governments on the envisaged confederation of South African States were also discussed yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 2]

RIOT DAMAGE INSURANCE--INSURANCE companies will not pay out claims on normal policies to anyone whose property has been damaged because he knowingly housed a member of a banned organisaton. They may also not pay out for a car which has been damaged in a political riot situation unless special cover has been

obtained. This was said by Mr Don Gallimore of Price-forbes Federale Volkskas yesterday. He pointed out that most conventional household policies contain an exclusion for damage cause by "acts aimed at bringing about social economic changes" or acts which are perpetrated "in protest against authority". This means that if a car is stoned or overturned by rioters, who may just be protesting about higher bus rates for example, ordinary policies might not pay for the damage caused, he said. "In South West Africa, as another example, if the man staying in your servant's quarters belongs to Swapo and someone decides to bomb him out of the place, damage to your property will not be covered by your ordinary policy." Political riot insurance is available in South Africa through Sasria, a fund subsidised by the Government and a group of insurance companies. With the exception of Walvis Bay, South West Africa did not enjoy Sasria cover, but insurance could be placed locally or overseas. Mr Gallimore said the ordinary man's need for political riot insurance depended on where he lived. If there was a risk factor one should take out political riot cover as the rates were relatively low. [Text] Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 82 p 4]

FORD SEEKS NAAWU ASSURANCE--PORT ELIZABETH--Production at the Ford motor plant in Port Elizabeth could not resume until the striking workers' union, Naawu, gave an assurance that the full work force would return, Ford's spokesman said yesterday. He said nothing had been heard from Naawu in this respect. Production at the plant could start up within a day or two of Naawu giving the required assurance. Volkswagen at Uitenhage announced yesterday that its plant would begin production today on a limited scale and that production would return to normal by Monday. General Motors said a work roster would have to be prepared before gradual production could recommence. [Text] Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 4]

SABC'S NEW MEN--THE Government has appointed Major General J A van Zyl, Chaplain Generl of the SADF, and Mr S V Petersen, well-known Coloured poet, as members of the Board of the SABC. Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, who is responsible for the SABC, said in a statement yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 2]

SUGAR DEFICIT--DURBAN--In its latest calculations, the South African Sugar Association has forecast a deficit of R91,5-million for the 1982-83 season. Addressing the association's annual meeting in Durban yesterday, the chairman, Mr Dick Ridgway, said, although world sugar prices had rallied in recent weeks, a sustained recovery was not expected and the industry had to overcome a serious financial position during the next season or two. He said further representations would be made for a 10 percent increase in the local consumer price. Mr Ridgway said the International Sugar Agreement was not correcting the serious imbalance between supply and demand on the world market. The South African sugar industry had been able to maintain its market share in Japan and Canada, and consolidate its newest market in South Korea. In the United States, however, there had been a drastic cut in the allocation to that market, because of the introduction of import quotas by the Reagan Administration. At the meeting, Mr Ridgway was re-elected chairman. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 25]

SAIRR PRAISES BUTHELEZI--THE South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday issued a statement assessing the recommendations of the Buthelezi Commission. According to the statement, the institute termed the Buthelezi Commission a "broadly-based composition" as it represented many political and economic interests. "It is part of the tragic conflict of South Africa that all interests and opinions were not represented. It is self-evident that a programme for our future South Africa cannot be hammered out in the absence of particularly the National Party and the African National Congress (ANC). "Nonetheless the Commission was an example of rationality on work. It has shown that widely differing interests can be reconciled by debate and discussion. This is of special significance in a society which shows alarming signs of committing itself to resolve its conflicts by the tragedy of civil war," the statement read. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 82 p 7]

CALL FOR THANDANI RELEASE--THE local branch of the General Workers' Union has called for the release from detention of their branch secretary, Mr David Thandani, saying: "It is totally ridiculous to hold people in detention for sweet nothing." In a statement released yesterday, Ms Nomonde Mgumane, assistant secretary, said Mr Thandani was still being held by Ciskeian Security Police for no specific reason. Mr Thandani was picked up from his home in Mdantsane by Ciskei Security policemen on July 9. "The honourable General Sebe must understand that holding trade unionists in detention under the Ciskeian R252 will not stop the workers from demanding from their employers," Ms Mgumane said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 82 p 7]

CAR WORKERS' RAISE--WORKERS At The Car Distributors Assembly Motor Plant in East London will receive rises in excess of 23 percent this year under terms of an offer made yesterday by the company to the two unions represented at CDA. The two unions are The SA Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union and the National Automobile and Allied Worker Union. The proposed rises are weighted in favour of the workers who earn least so that this year's rises for the lowest grade would top 34 percent. At 215 cents an hour, pay rates for this grade would have more than tripled over two and a half years. The unions asked for time to consider the CDA proposal and to consult their members, so it was agreed that the formal talks would resume on Wednesday August 4. Management and unions agreed that the objective would be to finalise an agreement on that date. Whatever agreement is reached, will be backdated to the beginning of July. At the lowest grade, management proposed a 19,4 percent increase in the hourly rate from the 180 cents that has applied since January to 215 cents an hour. This would compare with the 160 cents an hour that applied until the end of last December, bringing the increase this year to 34,4 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 82 p 7]

AZAPO HEALTH DEMANDS--THE AZANIAN People's Organisation (Azapo) has called for the equal distribution of health facilities in South Africa. Azapo's call comes shortly after its scathing attack on the Government for failing to do enough to curb the spread of communicable diseases among blacks. The organisation's spokesman on health, Dr Abubaker Asvat, said health and politics were inextricably linked in the country. "For the whites, everything is of the best and readily available. It is the contrary with blacks although this country ranks among the richest in terms of mineral wealth. Obviously, to

reverse the situation, basic needs of the people such as education, nutrition and housing should be attended to as a priority, and the output of black doctors be increased a hundredfold," Dr Asvat said. Until health facilities were made to be freely and easily available to all sections of the population, the problem of epidemic diseases would not be solved. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jul 82 p 12]

CSO: 4700/1615

MINISTER RAPS ZFE FOR LAXITY IN INSTRUCTING EMPLOYERS ON REDUNDANCY

Minister Kabwe's Statement

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] **LABOUR and Social Services Minister Mr Basil Kabwe has hit out at the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) for its alleged laziness in teaching employers procedures on redundancies.**

The recent sackings of 238 workers at Contract Haulage and 20 at Leopold Walford were in part because of "ignorance of procedures involved" in laying-off workers, he said.

But Mr Kabwe said there was no evidence yet that the sackings at Contract Haulage, Leopold Walford and Zesco where 400 workers went on strike over delayed payment of salary increases, were politically motivated.

There has been speculation that some managements were laying off workers to antagonise the workers against the Party in view of next year's Presidential and General Elections.

Commenting on the redundancies, Mr Kabwe said: "Zesco was a different case. Workers went on an illegal strike and after negotiations management decided to reinstate the dismissed workers.

"In the case of Contract Haulage and Leopold Walford, there seems to be a great deal of ignorance among some officials about procedures involved in laying off workers."

Ignorance

The ignorance stemmed from lack of education about the procedures and some employers "feel they have the power to do as they please and make the lives of innocent workers difficult".

Mr Kabwe said the Zambia Federation of Employers had a lot of work to do to save workers from undue punishment from their bosses. This could be done through constant efforts to educate employers.

Employers should always consult the mother body in taking certain decisions like redundancies and that would help in having genuine lay-offs "based on facts".

The minister made it clear that he was not being harsh in making such pronouncements, adding: "If I appear to be so, it is because my ministry cannot condone violation of procedure."

He believed in "fair play" and that was why he wanted to see unions and employers sitting at the negotiating table to reach "mutual decisions" in deciding the fate of workers.

On Friday Mr Kabwe rescinded a decision by Leopold management to lay off 20 workers and ordered their immediate reinstatement.

He said management had

1975 as well as a collective agreement entered into with the Airways and Allied Workers Union of Zambia (AAWUZA).

Mr Kabwe said before the workers could be laid off, management should have referred the case to the employment review tribunal and if it failed to follow proper procedure in dismissing the work-

ers. It had contravened Statutory Instrument Number 13 of 1975 which said if workers were not satisfied it could go to the Industrial Relations Court.

There was no comment available from the Zambia Federation of Employers. ZFE chairman Mr Maxwell Sichula is reported out of the country while other officials could not be reached.

Ignoring Economic Realities 'Dangerous'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT is well and good for the Party in Lusaka to show its bravado by working out a punitive scheme to safeguard workers' security following the recent spate of redundancies in the capital's major industries.

The news will no doubt receive great applause from workers. But it cannot and should not be the ultimate solution. It would be futile if it proves to be a mere temporary appeasement of the workers or a vote-catching gimmick.

The truth must be faced squarely. Redundancies will continue to be there so long as the recession bites harder and deeper. This time round employers will doubtlessly close up all the loopholes to ensure that their action in laying-off workers is legal and has gone through all the necessary procedures.

So what then? Where will be the workers' security if industries legally knuckle under the unavoidable pressures of recession?

The workers should not be cheated. Take Britain, for example. The recession there has now raised the figure of the unemployed through redundancies to over four million people, and that is in spite of an elaborate social security scheme.

Political talk devoid of economic realities is dangerous. As our Sunday comment stated in yesterday's **Sunday Times of Zambia**, there is an acute need to educate workers, unions, employers and even Party cadres on their grave responsibilities in times of a recession.

All should be made to understand why redundancies are inevitable and all should know, in good time, where they stand when the redundancies are finally put into effect.

Workers should not be made to bury their heads in the sand by cheap political gimmicks and pretend that there will be no more lay-offs be they genuine-

ly or politically motivated.

Ultimately Zambia needs to find a permanent solution to her economic ills. Half-baked measures may boomerang and actually alienate workers from their own Party.

The nation's biggest problem is how to survive without the money that copper has hitherto earned the country. Most of her problems stem from an acute shortage of foreign exchange she used to earn from high copper prices.

Small-scale industries may be Zambia's ultimate salvation. These could be labour-intensive, scattered all over the country, and, most importantly, based on

locally produced raw materials.

Planners should not forget that the rural economy, through small-scale industries, is the economic backbone of any nation. If its needs are neglected the nation as a whole suffers.

That is why the report that K6.5 million has been budgetted for the small-scale Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) should be taken as a timely shot in the arm.

But Zambia should avoid the costly failures of Rucom Industries and other similar ventures. To be successful SIDO must pay heed to the policy of decentralisation.

CSO: 4700/1619

ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER'S FIRING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Army public relations officer, Mr Smith Kalabi, the man at the centre of controversy over the requirements for the recruitment of soldiers has been sacked.

Confirming this from his Olympia Park home yesterday Mr Kalabi said he received a letter giving him ten minutes to leave his office and three weeks to vacate the house.

He declined to elaborate apart from saying "the world is full of infringements of human rights."

"Some people think they are more Zambian than others."
He had been a full paid up member of UNIP since September 12, 1959.

"Whatever roadblocks I may face in life, I will remain loyal to the army, Party and its Government as I said in my letter that clarified the recruitment controversy."

The controversy arose out of advertisements in the national Press last month setting a three-year Party membership and active in the UNIP Youth League as one of the conditions for acceptance in the army.

The Law Association of Zambia and the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions described the condition as not only discriminatory and illegal, but unconstitutional.

Subsequent advertisements dropped the condition.
Later Mr Kalabi announced the withdrawal of the condition as one of the qualifications for those wishing to join the army.

But his statement was disowned by the deputy army commander Major-General Christon Tembo.

Minister of Defence Mr Wilson Chakulya reaffirmed that the condition was there to stay since the defence force interpreted the political decisions of the Party.

CSO: 4700/1619

AFC MAY COLLAPSE BECAUSE OF FARMERS' FAILURE TO REPAY LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

AGRICULTURAL Finance Company may soon collapse because of non-repayment of loans by farmers, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu warned yesterday.

He also appealed to the international community to help the Party and its Government develop water resources in the cholera-prone Luapula Province.

Opening the Luapula Province agricultural and commercial show at Mansa, Mr Zulu urged farmers to realise that the money they borrowed from lending institutions belonged to the people.

A farmer who failed to repay his loan was an enemy of the revolution as he was injuring others.

He noted that in Luapula AFC's loan recovery rate was only 34 per cent.

If the country was to avoid the impending collapse of the organisation farmers must repay debts.

"The collapse of the AFC would be detrimental to the

entire farming community and the whole agricultural industry."

He hoped the K1,025,053 lent by the company to farmers and fishermen in the province last season would be recovered.

He called on lending institutions to pay out loans in good time so that the farmer was not inconvenienced. (See-also Page 5).

Late disbursement of loans was demoralising to the farmer and frustrated Government efforts to increase agricultural production to prop up the ailing economy.

There was need for farmers, marketing cooperatives and unions, financiers, extension officers, importers and distributors of inputs to strive for greater efficiency.

In the Government's attempt to achieve its objectives in the "lima" programme, maximum efforts were being made to develop water resources.

CSO: 4700/1619

ZNBS ATTEMPTING TO SOLVE TEACHERS' HOUSING PROBLEMS

Three-Fold Program

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Zambia National Building Society is working on a three-fold programme to positively contribute to teachers housing problems, managing director Mr Simon Mwewa said in Ndola yesterday.

Under the scheme mortgage advances would be made to teachers to build their own houses, collective advances would be given to the Ministry of Education and Culture through the Ministry of Finance and teachers housing schemes would

be established.

Mr Mwewa who is Lusaka district governor said this in a speech read for him by ZNBS company secretary Mr Davis Mukena at the closing of a five-day workshop at the Northern Technical College in Ndola.

The society was building houses in Mongu 50 per cent of which would be allocated to teachers.

"The problem can easily be solved if only we get the cooperation of teachers by applying for mortgage advances if the commissioner of lands gives them pieces of land to develop."

There was no need of extra details on this because the ZNBS had given mortgage advances to teachers and the Government for some of its projects.

"We are already involved in the construction of housing estates all over the country. This will be a mere extension of the service we already provide to special buyers."

ZNUT 'Cautiously Welcomes' Program

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia National Union of Teachers has cautiously welcomed the announcement by the Zambia National Building Society that it has worked out a programme aimed at easing the shortage of accommodation for teachers in the country.

ZNUT financial secretary Mr Lason Kawaya said yesterday in Lusaka that although teachers were happy about the announce-

ment made by ZNBS managing director Mr Simon Mwewa in Ndola on Friday "similar pronouncements made in the past had come to zero".

Under the scheme mortgage advances would be made to teachers to build their own houses, collective advances would be made to the Ministry of Education and Culture and teachers housing schemes would be established.

Mr Kawaya said the union welcomed any measures which would help solve teachers' housing problems and hoped that the mechanism which has yet to be worked out between the ministry and the building society "in getting these mortgages will be simple and not too elaborate".

"The role of the teachers union is to study these mechanisms and educate our members on how to get these mortgages because accommodation for the teachers has been a serious issue."

CSO: 4700/1619

ZAMBIA

NATION CHOSEN FOR UNCTAD TRANSPORTATION SURVEY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA is among three countries chosen for a survey being conducted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on transportation systems.

UNCTAD consultant Dr Peter Faust said in Lusaka the ultimate political objective of the survey was to enable countries control their transport needs to keep transportation costs to a minimum.

The project was not a technical assistance programme as it was only meant to provide data on transportation.

The consultant, who arrived in Zambia yesterday, said other countries to be covered in his survey were Tanzania and Senegal. He leaves for East Africa on July 26.

In Zambia Dr Faust would gather information on how the country was adapting to container and multi-modal transportation systems.

Dr Faust said though container transportation was only now making inroads in most developing countries, he felt

it held great potential for land-locked countries because it allowed them greater control over goods up to the destination.

With conventional transportation methods a country lost control over the goods as soon as they left its borders, he said.

The great obstacle to the development of container transportation in most Third World countries was the limited cargo base which meant there was not much to be exported to necessitate container methods.

Dr Faust would like to study various routes used by Zambia with particular emphasis on Dar es Salaam. He plans to meet officials from various Government ministries connected with transportation and officials of forwarding agencies.

The study would add to the growing body of data on Africa and serve as a source of information for governments and other organisations.

CSO: 4700/1619

CDC OFFICIAL SAYS INITIAL CONTRACTS PLACED FOR SUGAR PROJECT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] CONTRACTS have been awarded to pave the way for the K17 million small growers sugar scheme at Mazabuka, it was confirmed in Lusaka yesterday.

Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) executive in Zambia Mr Ron Hoyle said the initial contracts worth K3.5 million had been placed for land clearing and field irrigation and around 800 hectares of land of sugar cane would be planted this year.

The CDC is the major financier of the sugar scheme managed by the Kaleya Small Holders Company and is backed by the African Development Bank (ADB), the Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ) and Barclays Bank.

The scheme eventually took off the ground after President Kaunda's direct intervention and ordered that there should be no more delays in allocating the land required to carry out the project which needs more than 4,000 hectares.

The State House intervened after a bureaucratic wrangle between the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development for the past three years over the release of the land for the sugar scheme.

In March CDC general manager Sir Peter Meinertzhagen CMG arrived in Zambia from London for a two-day visit during which he visited the new sugar scheme and held talks with Government ministers and top of-

"Large contracts have been placed for land clearing and field irrigation and we have just planted 15 hectares. It is hard to determine how much sugar cane we will plant this year but we hope it will be around 800 hectares," he said.

The Zambia Sugar Company is among the major shareholders of the scheme which was geared for increased sugar production, creation of employment and settlement of small farmers.

But Mr Hoyle made it clear that the small scale farmers would not be settled on the scheme until next year when 50 of them would be deployed.

This season production target would be met by the company workers but that at least 300 small holders would be settled on the scheme by the time it was fully operational.

With the full support by the Zambian Government and other parties there was no reason why the scheme could not achieve its goal. "There is nothing we cannot cope with," he said.

But he described the scheme as "very complex" and there were operational difficulties in obtaining spare parts for the contractors' machinery which were being dealt with slowly.

TRUCK TIRE PRODUCTION AT DUNLOP DECLINES 25 PERCENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpt]

PRODUCTION of truck tyres at Dunlop has gone down by 25 per cent, managing director Mr Tjeerd Visser said in Ndola at the weekend.

This was because the company, in the last 12 months, had reduced working hours because of lack of foreign exchange.

Mr Visser said this at the presentation of Labour Day awards to 38 workers who had served in the company for ten years and one who had clocked 20 years.

Minister of State for Culture Mr Cosmas Chibanda, Member of Parliament for Chiwala Mr Eno Juma Banda and other Party and Government officials attended the ceremony.

Mr Visser said despite the help the company received from various sectors Dunlop lost 25 per cent on truck tyres business.

"This caused an acute

shortage on the market and severe problems to vital industries."

The company still had not received an import licence for the second half of this year and no foreign exchange has been obtained to finance shipments of raw materials which have to cover the requirements in the second half of August.

"Under such circumstances it is very difficult to divert any of our materials to exports. So our export drive which started so successfully last year had to be discontinued," he said.

Dunlop faced a challenge in the improvement of the quality of its products and its use of valuable raw materials, measures were taken to reduce levels of scrap and waste.

This year Dunlop found a local supplier of zinc oxide which will enable it to save thousands of Kwacha in foreign exchange every year.

The company has embarked on the production of rear tractor tyres which will help K300,000 to K400,000 in foreign exchange. This was to keep in step with the lima programme.

CSO: 4700/1619

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

MUNDIA HAILS YUGOSLAV RELATIONS--YUGOSLAVIA is one of the few countries which has economic and political ties with both UNIP and the Government, Prime Minister Mundia said yesterday. Speaking when the new ambassador to Yugoslavia Mr Gilbert Robert Zimba called on him at the office, Mr Mundia said: "There are joint economic ventures between the Party and Yugoslavia, as well as economic ventures between the Zambian Government and Yugoslavia." He urged Mr Zimba to strengthen the already existing good relations between Lusaka and Belgrade. The Prime Minister said Mr Zimba should count himself "a lucky man going to a country with conducive political climate for furthering good relations between the two countries." Since Yugoslavia was a founder member and pillar of the non-aligned movement Mr Zimba's posting there should go a long way in strengthening the movement which serves to lessen tension between the super powers. [Excerpt] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES of English 18 Jul 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/1619

STUTTAFORD IN COURT; CASE POSTPONED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] HARARE--Mr Wally Stuttaford, the detained Republican Front politician, appeared in a Harare Magistrate's Court yesterday accused of plotting to overthrow the State.

He was charged with contravening a section of the Preservation of Constitutional Government Act and was remanded until Monday.

Senior public prosecutor, Mr Peter Batty, told the court the substance of the charge was that Mr Stuttaford had organised and held meetings with other people with a view to overthrowing the Government by unconstitutional means.

Mr Batty asked the court to remand Mr Stuttaford for 14 days until August 4 and presented a Ministerial certificate from the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Herbert Ushewokunze, precluding the court from granting bail on the grounds that public security was likely to be prejudiced if he were given bail.

Mr Richard Horn, for Mr Stuttaford, opposed a 14-day remand and also challenged the validity of the Ministerial certificate precluding bail.

He pointed out that Mr Stuttaford had been in detention for more than seven months already.

After a public statement by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that Mr Stuttaford and others would be brought to trial soon, Mr Stuttaford's legal representatives had written to the authorities on three separate occasions since January 14 asking when he would be brought to trial.

The state was unable to set a trial date for Mr Stuttaford.

Mr Batty said he assumed the trial would be heard in the High Court, but no decision could be taken until the Attorney-General's office had examined the docket on the case.

Mr Horn said that if the Attorney-General had not yet seen the docket it led one to wonder why Mr Stuttaford had been brought before the court for remand.

Mr Horn asked the magistrate not to remand Mr Stuttaford beyond Monday and to instruct the State to obtain a trial date before then so the court could be satisfied the State was not being dilatory.

Mr Stuttaford was remanded until Monday and the prosecutor was asked by the magistrate to ascertain from the Attorney-General when a trial was to take place.

CSO: 4700/1611

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ZAPU BAN SOUGHT--HARARE (Zimbabwe)--Zimbabwe's leading daily newspaper, the Herald, yesterday called for the banning of the opposition Zapu Party and the imprisonment of all its leaders for alleged anti-Government activities. The Harare newspaper, controlled by the State-owned Mass Media Trust, said in an editorial that evidence had shown Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union was "behind the current wave of banditry and lawlessness in certain parts of the country." It also observed that the Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, this week identified Zapu members as allegedly responsible for an armed attack on the official residence of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on July 24. "If Zapu is involved, as every Minister says, why is its leadership still loose ...?" the newspaper asked. "Our view has always been ... that if Zapu is involved, it should be locked up. Is the Government afraid to do that?" [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jul 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/1610

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